THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

AN English paper says :—"Mr. Nowroji is in great request on Liberal platforms. When his singularly benevolent and pleasing physiognomy dawns on the audience, they are struck at once by the grotesque absurdity of Lord Salisbury's sneer. Personally, Mr. Nowroji is no more concerned by this than if Lord Salisbury had called him green or blue."

A LONDON paper says that it is proposed to establish in India a Military College on the same lines as Sandhurst before long. The paper observes that Sir Frederick Roberts supports the proposal heartily, as His Excellency is convinced of the advisability of giving Natives an opportunity of fitting themselves for commissions in the Indian Army.

THE public complaint regarding defective gum on postage stamps has received the attention of Government. The defect will be removed in future supplies.

A REVELATION absolutely new to the public was made by Mr. Walter, a part-proprietor of the *Times*, in the witness-box at Edinburgh in what is called "Parnell's Scotch action against the *Times*." Mr. Walter stated that there were about a hundred proprietors of the *Times*, that he did not know who they all were, but that he had no objection to his agent furnishing a list ; and that his own share was one-sixteenth-and-a-half. "Some of the proprietors," he said, "were minors others of them were married women, some were resident abroad, and, in some instances, the interest held was of a very small amount." It is clear that the total income derivable from the *Times* must be enormous. Five or six years ago, the *Morning Post* was a threepenny newspaper, bringing in a profit of £5,000 a year. Since it became a penny paper its profits have risen to upwards of £40,000 per annum. Again, the *People*, a weekly penny paper, started about seven years ago, has a circulation of considerably over 300,000, and is making a large fortune for its proprietors. It has just set up machinery which can print 100,000 copies an hour.

THERE is quite a buzz in England, says *Public Opinion*, over the proposed introduction of small paper money. The feeling in favour of it seems to be rapidly growing. It is estimated by financial authorities that the annual loss on the circulation of half-sovereigns is about £22,000.

NATURALLY the President-elect of America, says the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, is the hero of the hour. Some twenty reporters, representing the leading papers of the country, are kept constantly at Indianapolis, and no details in the doings of Royalty were ever so faithfully reported as the incidents and daily life of this modest Indianapolis lawyer. He has recently returned from a hunting expedition, and we have been told with thrilling circumstantiality what a fine shot he is, and how much more adroit and skilful he was in bagging game than any of his clumsy associates. In one of the papers there appeared a story of this distinguished huntsman stopping at a farmhouse where he accepted an invitation from his host to take dinner. It was a most hospitable house. The neighbours flocked in great numbers. Everyone who came was invited to sit down at the feast with the President-elect. The host himself waited upon his guests, because, to quote his own language, he had never had a "live President in his house before." Three ladies of the neighbourhood waited upon the table, and as fast as the President-elect disposed of one dish the plate used by him was cleaned and put away as a souvenir. In the distribution of these souvenirs one poor woman who came in late found that the cups and saucers and plates used by this distinguished guest were already distributed, but she was fortunate to find a piece of American apple pie which had only been partially consumed by the President-elect, so she seized upon this trophy to carry away with her, and to preserve as a record of the memorable event. No one will say after this that the Americans are not hero-worshippers.

THE *New York World* paints an account of an interview held with General Boulanger in Paris. The General frankly says he would like to be French President, and is confident that some day he will be. He denies that he is plotting to bring about war or a *coup d'etat*. He sees corruption in the Chamber of Deputies and trouble in the Senate. The former House he would dissolve, the latter he would abolish. Half France, he says, is at his back in this movement to revise the French Constitution. Finally, he declares that he hates war and fears its coming, but that he would fight if it came. He says that France is as solidly Republican as America.

TUESDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

PHONOGRAPHS for physicians. Colonel Gourand has given an exceedingly interesting lecture on Edison's new phonograph at the Society of Arts, This marvellous instrument, in its perfected form will have a multitude of uses in everyday life, and will be available for physicians and lecturers in a variety of ways. Thus a lecturer who was preparing his notes or a practitioner who was writing a book, cannot always have a clerk or a shorthand writer at his heels night and day to take down the paragraphs as he composes them, and thus is compelled, both in this respect and in conducting a heavy correspondence, to go through the drudgery of an immense amount of writing, mechanical labor which is very exhausting, and might well be spared. It will, in the future be not only possible, but easy for him to speak into the phonograph as he composes his sentences from the notes before him, or as they occur to his mind, and they can then be written off by an amanuensis. In the same way verbatim reports can be received by him from patients. The uses of the new phonoraph will, indeed, probably be indefinitely multiplied by individual ingenuity and by the unfailing fertility of resources of the great inventor. They are now being made in the United States in great quantities, and it will probably not be very long before they are introduced for practical use.—*British Medical Journal.*

THE information received from Gnatong says that the reason the Amban did not accept the terms held out to him by the Government of India, was his inability to control the Lamas. It is said that there was no obstruction on the part of China, nor did that Power contribute to bring about the dead-lock.

A TELEGRAM has been received announcing the death in England of Mr. Edward Currie who, thirty-five years ago, was a Member of Council at Calcutta. He was a brother of the late Sir. Frederick Currie, and grandfather of Mrs. Mylne, the wife of the Bishop of Bombay.

WE (*Times of India*) have not often a good word to say of the "men of Manchester;" but, viewing them simply as keen men of business. we cannot help admiring the persistency with which they advocate their own commercial interests. A special meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on the 19th ultimo to consider the following resolution, which was proposed by Mr. H. F. Hibbert :

"That, in the opinion of this Chamber, all goods of nature and kind which we ourselves produce, offered for sale in the United Kingdom, should pay the legal proportional share of the burden of Imperial and local taxation which they would have paid if produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom." 'This is, of course, a proposal pure and simple for protection, and it fits badly into the mouths of those who clamoured for the removal of the Indian cotton duties, until Lord Salisbury, with a liberality not uncommon with large-hearted statesmen when dealing with other people's taxes, granted their request, and the unfortune taxpayers of India were saddled with one million sterling additional taxation. Those who were opposed to the Resolution left the Chamber in a body, and it was declared to be carried by an overwhelming majority. How would it be if our Bombay Chamber of Commerce would take a leaf out of the Manchester Chamber's book and pass a precisely similar resolution ? What would the men of Manchester say ? We are not in their confidence, and therefore we cannot undertake to guess, but we have an idea that if they did not say it, they would think it very unfair trade indeed.'

THE Rajput regiments of Ulwar have been placed quite on the footing of the Bengal army, and though their pay is still inferior to that of our troops, it has been liberally increased to admit of the sowar and sepoy keeping their equipments, &c., up to the mark. The Maharajah, too, is keen on learning his business and commanding as Colonel in person. Indirectly, the Maharajah of Ulwar may be found, an up-country paper remarks, to have done a service to the army in India greater than any assistance which his troops, even if they satisfy his own high ambition of excellence, could ever render. There has always been a tradition that the Rajputs—as fine a fighting race as this Peninsula breeds—were not available for recruiting purposes ; but His Highness of Ulwar has proved the contrary. His two regiments—one of cavalry and one of infantry—which he has raised as his contribution to the Imperial defences are recruited entirely, we believe, from the Rajputs, and this fact would seem to open a wide and fine field for recruitment for the Bengal army.

WEDNESDAY, 16HT JANUARY.

SIR MADHAVA RAO, the "Native Thinker" of Madras writes :—

"The pressure of examination has now certainly become excessive. No time is left for the boy at home to observe and thoroughly know the various objects around him. There is no time for him to run about and strengthen his muscles ; no time to familiarize himself with family and social matters and manners ; no time to acquire religious feelings and habits. In short, he spends far more time on *books* than on *men* and *things*. Books, too, he learns hurriedly and superficially. No wonder, therefore, he turns out, in many cases, weak and impractical, both in body and mind. Better results used to be produced in pre-examination times. Common sense is common judgment acquired in early youth in intercourse with parents, brothers, and sisters, friends and neighbours, and with the community in general. But the great pressure of examinations in these days leaves little or no time for such intercourse. The less the time for such intercourse, the less must be the common sense acquired. Young university men appear inferior to non-educated men, chiefly in respect to knowledge of family and social matters. This happens because the former are too early segregated from their families and society, and devoted to *book* learning. The remedy need not be suggested, as it seems obvious. It follows that the more the examinations multiply and press, the less must be the stock of common sense laid in. This bit of reasoning accounts for some of the peculiar phenomena exhibited in these times."

MRS. GEORGE HIRSH, of Navarro county, St. Louis, gave birth to six children recently. The mother and children are doing well, and the father is reasonably happy. Says the local paper :—

Mrs. Hirsh is 27 years old. She has been married five years and was the mother of three children. Of the six born last, four are boys and two are girls. A reporter visited the Hirsh family. Mrs. Hirsh is a substantial farmer, and lives in a plain, but comfortable log house. Mr. Hirish is a native of Bavaria. The first one born was the girl, now called Victoria. Ten minutes after the birth of the child and when Mrs. Hirsh thought her trouble was over, Mrs. Petrie went out to call Mr. Hirsh from the field, where he was picking cotton. She was absent about seven minutes, and when she returned Mrs. Hirsh had given birth to two more children—boys. She had scarcely time to express her wonder and take up the little things, before a fourth was born, the girl Louisa. At this period Mr. Hirsh entered, and as he did so, and while he was trying to assist his mother-in law with the new arrivals, the fifth child was born. Surprise turned to wonder. Mrs. Hirsh became very weak, her mother attended her, while the father surveyed his four naked infants lying on the bed, and three of them squealing lustily. Mrs. Hirsh continued to grow weaker and complained of terrific pain. Mrs. Petrie left her for an instant to get some hot water, and while she was absent the sixth child was born. At this time Miss Hirsh returned to the house, and helped to take care for the babies. After the birth of the last child, Mrs. Hirsh began to grow better rapidly. The order of the births of the children except the girls is unknown. The boys are mixed up after their birth, and no one knows which of them is the oldest or youngest. The Hirshes are simple, ignorant people. The mother worked in the field picking cotton until within a couple of hours of the birth of the children. She is a big, strong woman, and walked about the house looking after the children within 48 hours after the birth of the last one. The children are carefully "tagged" to preserve their identity, though as stated before, the boys were mixed up after their birth.

COLONEL Olcott, the President of the Theosophical Society, has left Madras for Colombo *en route* to Japan, whither he proceeds, it is said, at the invitation of the Buddhist community, coveyed to him through the Kioto Theosophical Society. Colonel Olcott is accompanied by a special envoy sent to India to persuade him to go to Japan.

THE High Priest of the Borah branch of the Shiah sect of Mahomedans, who lately arrived in Madras, paid a visit to Lord Connemara at Government House on Friday morning last. After half an hour's coversation he left, being garlanded and rose water sprinkled on him. The same evening his Excellency returned the visit, and in the course of conversation said it would afford him pleasure to see the High Priest off by train when he left. The High Priest said he hoped to leave Madras that evening, but he would not ask his Excellency to see him off, but would be satisfied if he was borne in mind. He

thanked the Governor most cordially for his condescension in visiting so humble a personage as himself under so humble a roof. Garlands, *utter*, sugarcandy, and fruits were then presented, after which the High Priest offered a silver tray with ornamental vessels for his Excellency's acceptance. The Governor gracefully declined the presents and then left, the Tanjore Band playing the National Anthem. The High Priest left Madras the same evening for Indore, his native place.

THURSDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

WE congratulate Raja Rameshwar Sing of Durbhanga on his appointment to the Supreme Council. The *Behar Herald* speaking of this appointment says that an adequate, though tardy, recognition of the talents of H. H. the Honorable Rajah Rameswar Singh, Bahadur, brother of the Maharajah of Durbhungah, has been made by appointing him to the vacant seat in the Bengal Council, where his experience and plain-speaking will be of immense value: he has the courage of his convictions, and will not hesitate to speak out his mind, which is just what is needed.'

A FRESH summons has been issued, and sent to Mussurie, requiring Captain Hearsey's presence in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad on the 22nd instant, to answer the charge of assault, preferred against him, by Mr. G. M. Chesney, Editor of the *Pioneer*.

THE *Indian Messenger* says:—"Pundit Siva Nath Sastri, in one of his letters from England, stated that Babu Durga Mohun Dass would pay the expenses of repairing the tomb of Rajah Ram Mohun Roy; but we have to inform our readers that it has not been necessary for our friend to pay the amount required to repair the tomb, it having been paid by Babu Peary Mohun Roy, grandson of the Rajah." This is as it should be.

THE East India Association have been holding a conference in London on the subject of the relative value of European and Native life in India, assisted by Mr. P. Tait. The result of Mr. Tait's elaborate investigation is a conclusion that European life in this country has improved, is improving, is likely still to improve; but there are no means of exactly measuring the amelioration, and hence, he thinks, it is quite premature to reduce Indian rates of life insurance to the European standard.

A QUESTION of some importance to mercantile men has just been decided in the Appellate Court at Singapore under the brankruptcy law in that colony which is founded upon the law of England. A firm of China traders were at the time of their bankruptcy indebted to the Chartered Mercantile Bank in a large overdraft, but shortly before the bankruptcy the firm received from a correspondent in India a draft on the Singapore branch of the bank for about 900 dollars, made payable to the firm's order. This draft was not presented for payment until after the firm became bankrupt, and it passed to the trustee in brankruptcy. The bank refused to pay the draft, and claimed to set off the amount against the overdraft of the brankrupt firm. The Chief Justice, before whom the case was first heard, decided that the bank had no right to do so, but the Court of Appeal has reversed this decision and decided in favour of the bank's claim on the ground of mutual dealings between the parties.

THE report asked for by the Secretary of State respecting the condition of factory labour in India has been submitted to the Government of India.

WE learn from Jammoo that the previously expressed intention of the Maharajah of Cashmere to arrange a water-supply for the city, is likely soon to be carried out, and engineers have already arrived at Jammoo from Pindi. The River Tavee, from which the supply would be drawn, runs a few hundred yards below the city.

AT a meeting of the *Vaitarna* Relief Fund Committee, Mr. Marshal, the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, stated that very careful inquiries had been made by him and the chairman of the Chamber, and they showed that there was no absolute distress or destitution among the relatives of those who perished. The meeting resolved to defer further proceedings until replies had been received to inquiries to be made of the Political Agents of Cutch and Kathiawar, whether the loss of the *Vaitarna* had resulted in the distress or destitution of the relatives of the dead. A statement of the names and sex of the sufferers had been asked for. The subscriptions already amount to Rs. 3,400.

THE representations made to the Lieutenant-Governor during his recent Orissa tour, regarding the necessity for a road connecting Chandbally with Bhuddruck, appear to have had effect. It is understood that the Inspector of Local Works has been directed to report on the probable cost of the road applied for. An embanked road, with masonary or iron bridges, is wanted. But the funds at the disposal of the Board of Balasore, in which district Chandbally is situated, are small, and unless assistance be granted from provincial funds, it is feared, it will be many years before the road is constructed.

FRIDAY, 18TH JANUARYH.

THE London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes:—"The house dinner at the Northbrook Indian Club on Tuesday evening (Dec. 18) was of exceptional interest. In the first place it was presided over by Mr. Mahomed Sheriff, whose name has recently appeared as sixth of 32 in the list of the last Law Tripos at Cambridge, and was further signalised by a remarkable speech made by the Pundit Misra, from the North-West Provinces, who wrote the ariticle on the 'Indian Congress' in the October number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. The Pundit warmly pleaded for a larger development of sympathetic interest in India by Englishmen, and applauded the work the Northbrook Indian Club was doing in promoting personal friendship between natives of India and Englishmen. The Pundit absolutely electrified the company by declaring that if England and India could be absolutely united, not only politically, but in the affection subsisting between the people of the two countries, their union would be irresistible. It was evident that the Pundit was speaking with indirect reference to the recent 'black man' incident, and his remarks were received with the greatest enthusiasm."

LORD Herschell, now on his way home from India, is, as Chairman of the Committee of the Imperial Institute, much interested in promoting the connection of India with the scheme, or establishing the Institute as a centre of commercial intelligence for this country and the Colonies. He is understood to have held interviews with the leading commercial and official authorities in Calcutta with the object of ascertaining their views in respect to the share which India can usefully take in the scheme. The Secretary of State has, we understand, requested the Government of India to prepare for the Institute a collection of economic products. In view of the large contributions which have already been taken from India, it seems desirable that some efforts should be made to turn them to account, and we trust that Lord Herschell's visit may have conduced to that end.

THE following are the terms of the question respecting medical women in India which was asked in the House of Commons last month by Mr. Walter M'Laren. M. P.:—"Whether the attention of the Under-Secretary of State for India has been called to the Report of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, dated 15th June 1887, on Civil Hospitals, in which he speaks in the highest terms of the Cama Hospital for Women under the management of lady doctors, namely, Dr. Edith Pechey and Dr. Ellaby, and further he says that Dr. Edith Pechey has now, in addition to known high professional attainments, the claim to be regarded as sucessful in hospital administration: and, whether, in consequence of this report, he will take steps to induce the Bombay Government to make the appointments of these lady doctors permanent in the same manner and degree as similar appointmens for male doctors, instead of only for five years, and to carry out the recommendation of Lord Cross, sent in a despatch to India, that women should be put on the same footing as men in the Indian Medical Service."

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce having submitted the Merchandise Marks Act to a Sub-Committee of experts make various suggestions for the consideration of Government. They give strong support to the recommendation that the stamping of length in standard yards upon piece goods should be compulsory. If the importation of goods not bearing the stamp of length were permitted, a door would be left open for those fraudulent practices which the Act is intended to prevent. The Chamber further suggest that all prosecutions under the Act should be made by the Public Prosecutor, and provisions introduced for the punishment of accessories. They bear testimony to the great care and skill shown in the confessedly difficult task of adapting the English Act to the Indian trade and regard the Bill as a much needed advance in the direction of affording protection to the honest trader as well as to the Indian consumer, and as dealing impartially with all classes of goods, whether of British, foreign or Indian manufacture.

SATURDAY, 19TH JANUARY.

THE Najibabad riot trial at Moradabad has ended in the conviction of seven of the accused Mahomedans under Section 151 of the Penal Code, two being sentenced to six months each, four others to four months, and one to two months' imprisonment.

THE following reference to India was made in the Queen's speech, in the House of Lords, on December 24:—"My Indian dominions have enjoyed general tranquillity and prosperity during the past year. Disturbances, however, have occurred in the neighbouring region of the Black Mountains and on the extreme frontier of Sikkim, but they have been terminated without difficulty. A rebellion which broke out in Afghanistan under Ishak Khan, and which at one time threatened to assume formidable proportions, has been entirely subdued by the military forces of the Ameer."

AT the conclusion of the reading of the Speech the Lord Chancellor said:—"By virtue of the Commission and in the name of Her Majesty, and in obedience to Her Majesty's commands, we have to declare that Parliament is prorogued to Thursday, the 31st day of January 1889 next, and that it is prorogued accordingly."

THE *Morning Post*, of Allahabad, publishes a telegram from Kashmir, stating:—"A rumour is current to the effect that negotiations between the Indian and Kashmir Governments have been lately carried on, resulting in a decision to occupy Gilgit with British troops; also that, as a counterpoise for this concession, Sialkote is to be added to the Maharajah's territory."

A WELL-KNOWN Afghan refugee, Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan, died on the 11th instant at Amritsar. He had only returned in the afternoon from Delhi, where he had gone for medical treatment. His name has lately been somewhat prominently brought up again by the attempt of his son, Nur Muhammad, upon Khost, where he was successful for a time in defying the Ameer's authority.

"AMONG the subject which I wish to study is the capacity or otherwise of the Indian people for some form of Self-Government. The only representative institutions which exist are the Municipalities, the members of which are one half elected and the other half nominated. Those who oppose the aims of the National Indian Congress, whose annual meeting I shall attend at Allahabad in Christmas week, are fond of pointing to the Municipalities as a warning against any further concessions in the direction of admitting Natives of India to any representative share in the Provincial or Viceregal Councils. I have taken some pains, during this week, to find out how the Bombay Municipality does its work, and how it stands in public estimation generally. I have also sat through one of the full meetings of the Council, and spent some time with one of its leading officials, who has been kind enough to give me full explanations and informations on every point. I have no hesitation in saying that both the administration and the public debates of the Bombay Municipality are equal in quality to those of Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, or Glasgow." W. S. Caine, M. P.—(*New Castle Chronicle.*)

THE rules for the conduct of examinations in the Russian language by military officers serving in India, will shortly be promulgated in the form of an Army circular. The first rule provides that examination in Russian shall be held at stations where officers qualified to conduct them may happen to be serving; and that candidates except in special cases, are to pay their own travelling expenses to and from these stations. The Government of India have sanctioned an honorarium of Rs. 300 for the two half-yearly examinations that are to take place on the second Mondays in January and July. The name of the officer appointed to examine, must first be communicated to the Government of India. It has been decided further that no reward is to be given to an officer who has obtained but half the full number of marks. These rules are to be held applicable to the covenanted Civil service and to Military officers in civil and political employ, and will be reproduced in the general orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).
(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mokerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Monday*, the 21*st Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Hydrokinetics. The Equations of Motion and the Equation of Continuity.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

January 19th, 1889.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1889.

THE NEW FORCES IN INDIA.

SUCH was the subject of an extremely able and thoughtful lecture which Sir William Hunter recently delivered at the London Institution. His utterances on India, it is superfluous to say, always possess a peculiar interest and value. They are characterised by an extent of knowledge and breadth of view which can rarely be surpassed. Sir William commenced his lecture under notice by telling his hearers that he was convinced that the subject of India was the great question for England in the immediate future. He pointed out that the problems that had arisen in regard to this country were not merely political, but covered the whole area of Indian life and activity, moral, social and religious. These questions, he pertinently observed, were not the product of any single movement among Indian races, but were the inevitable results of a new state of things brought about by firm and beneficent British rule. The generous policy which the English have pursued in India during the past half a century has undoubtedly effected a material as well as a moral revolution in the country. The misfortune is that our Anglo-Indian friends delib rately shut their eyes to the signs of the times. They cannot persuade themselves to recognise what is passing around them. They would fain believe that the old *Ma Bap regime* still exists. There can be no doubt that in this case their wish is father to their thoughts; but facts are stubborn things and cannot be got over under any circumstances.

Sir William Hunter rightly holds that though some of the problems that have arisen in India may seem difficult or even dangerous at present, yet as a matter of fact they are less difficult and far less dangerous than the problems which the English successfully solved in the past. The question which they have now to consider is, at what pace and by what methods they can fulfil the pledges they have given to the Indian nation and satisfy the just aspirations which Western education has created among their Indian fellow-subjects. All sensible persons, whose reason is not clouded either by prejudice or self-interest, will agree with Sir William Hunter that the time has come for certain cautious changes in the present system of Indian administration. The most sanguine among our countrymen believe that the taste of effecting reforms in the Government of India is an easy one; but they are greatly mistaken. It is a matter of history that exceptional difficulties attended each political step forward in India. The Indian bureaucracy is so jealous of its rights and privileges that it would not give up an iota of them without some struggles. It will leave no stony unturned to present [the introduction of any change in the present system of administration that would injuriously affect its position. In explaining the new motive forces in India, Sir William Hunter justly remarked that the most important of these was the prosperity established by British rule. Under the English sway the people of India enjoy security of life and property, and this beneficent sense of security lies at the root of India's recent rapid development, and is the main-spring of the new forces now at work. We have always maintained that if the English had done nothing in India beyond establishing the *pax-Brittanica*, which now prevails throughout its length and breadth, that alone would have justified their conquest of the country. Sir William Hunter spoke nothing but the truth when he said that the sense of security was the motive power in social and political as well as in the industrial prosperity of India. It lies at the root of the progress of which England is so justly proud.

One of the articles in the political creed of the average Anglo-Indian is, that the educated Natives are anxious for the overthrow of British rule. But this belief is utterly unfounded. "The desire now," said Sir William Hunter, "was not to get rid of our Government but to be admitted to a larger share in it. This desire of educated India to be more fully incorporated into the British administration marked a beneficent change from the old Indian hatred of our rule. * * * * We had thrown open the flood-gates of a new moral and intellectual life in India, and the result was new energy, making itself felt in every department of human effort. The new political activity of India, of which so much was now heard, was only one of the many aspects of this great awakening of the Indian races. It was as impossible to arrest that new political activity as it would be impossible to arrest the new industrial activity and put a stop to the building of mills and factories in Bombay. To do either we would have first of all to put a stop to the educational activity." These thoughtful and just observations we would commend to the opponents of the National Congress movement. We are aware that our Anglo-Indian friends sigh for a return of the days when B. A's were unknown and that they would, if they could, close to-morrow all the institutions intended for higher English education. But even if all Government Schools and Colleges were swept away, the educational activity that has set in could not be stopped. Sir William Hunter pointed out how the new development was affecting the social life of the country. In dealing with this part of his subject he had the good sense to see clearly that the British Government could not interfere in social matters until the people themselves sought its interference. Our ardent social reformers who would have the Government suppress early marriage and enforced widowhood by legislation, would do well to ponder carefully over Sir William Hunter's views upon this question. In conclusion, he remarked:—"A new responsibility had come upon the people of this country, and it was to understand India. Before long the British nation would have to decide about Indian policy, and they could not decide aught unless they understood aright." We owe a deep debt of gratitude to Sir William Hunter for the disinterested and noble efforts he is making to arouse the British public to a sense of their duties and responsibilities to the unrepresented and dumb millions of India. The English are sincerely desirous of doing justice to their voiceless Indian fellow-subjects; but the misfortune is that they are ignorant of our thoughts and feelings, wishes and wants. Without a knowledge of India and its people they are naturally misled by *colour de rose* official reports. But the time has come when the British public will have to determine what policy is to be pursued in India. If they should take the trouble to make themselves familiar with the real condition of the country under British rule, they will find that, although England has done a great deal for India, much still remains to be accomplished before her noble mission in the East is fulfilled.

POLITICAL AGITATION.

ONE of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries is of the opinion that political agitation, though it is natural and allowable in England, is mischievous and dangerous in a dependency like India, and no doubt it would be dangerous if political agitation were carried on in this country in the same style in which it is carried on in the United Kingdom. But there is political agitation and political agitation. In the United Kingdom the political game is played chiefly and usually with the view of upsetting the ministry of the day and not with the view of subverting the British constitution. Out here in India we do not so much agitate as discuss, form resolutions and send them up to Government for favourable consideration. We meet quietly as loyal subjects, discuss calmly, draw up resolutions deliberately, and submit them to Government respectfully. Our contemporary draws a terrible picture of the political game as it is played in England. He says—"At home whatever is to be done ultimately, the first step always is to stir up public indignation. Whether the object be to get a vestry, to make a new road or to drive the legislature into accepting a fundamental change in the constitution, you must set to work to paint in the very blackest colours the iniquity of the existing condition of things. The people who object to the road must be shown up as brainless idiots, open to a suspicion of foul and corrupt motives for their opposition to the improvement. The opponents of the constitutional change must be held up to obloquy as enemies of the people, lovers of tyranny and oppressors of the poor." Our contemporary must know better, but we hardly think that high-minded statesmen like Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and Lord Hartington, will adopt such a low and dishonest course as that described above. Nor does the extract our contemporary gives from Mr. Gladstone's recent speech at Limehouse show that that illustrious statesman is partial to political clap-trap. In that speech Mr. Gladstone said that Lord Salisbury's unhappy phrase, "a black man," has given offence to "many millions" of the people of India. Our contemporary thinks this to be absurd and that Mr. Gladstone was dishonestly trying to stir up indignation against the Prime Minister. He asks—"Is Mr. Gladstone even to the present day ignorant of the limitations of education in India?" We ask our contemporary in return—"Is the *Pioneer* even to the present day ignorant of the fact that *many millions* of Bengalis can read and write their mother tongue, and that our vernacular papers are read by *many millions*?" Many millions of the people of Bengal alone have heard of Lord Salisbury's "black man." So that Mr. Gladstone was quite within the mark. But granting that the political game which is played in England is carried on in the unscrupulous fashion described by our contemporary, what we have got to say is, that it is not so carried on in this country. In our political gatherings, whether associational or congressional, we do not "stir up public indignation"; we do not paint the existing state of things "in the blackest colours of iniquity," we do not call those who are opposed to us "brainless idiots," neither do we ascribe their opposition to foul motives. If we did all this we should be liable not only to the censure of our contemporary, but to the just indignation of Government, to imprisonment or something worse. We always remember that we are not free citizens in the sense in which Englishmen are free citizens in their own country. We are the inhabitants of a dependency of the British Crown, and must comport ourselves as such. Our political assemblies are quiet gatherings, not indignation-meetings. We do not remonstrate, we beg. We do not denounce, we petition. We do not hold up the Government to execration, we bless the Government for the favours it has already conferred on us and we beg for more favours. Those few Englishmen who have done us the honour to sympathize with us and guide us, also do as we do. They do not stir up indignation, they do not denounce the Government, neither do they paint the existing order of things in the blackest colours. Our contenporary says—"For an indefinite period of time the only way in which good can be done to India is that which appeals to the conscience and sense of right—the undesirably existing desire to do well—which distinguishes the Government of India as a whole." We agree to every word of this. We sincerely believe that the Government of India is animated with the desire of promoting the welfare of the people of this country. We therefore appeal to the "conscience" of England, to her "sense of right," nay more to her generosity. We do not make use of threats, which would be but empty threats; we do not take up arms for we have none to take up; we do not agitate, we supplicate. Our exact attitude may be illustrated by the following imaginary address to the Viceroy:—"May it please your Excellency. We the inhabitants of India are deeply grateful to the British Government for the inestimable benefits which it has conferred on us, for exemption from periodic external invasion, for internal tranquillity, for security of life and property, for equal administration of justice, for our progress in material civilization, for the development of the resources of our country, for the abolition of some murderous practices which had been prevalent from time out of mind, and above all for the supreme blessing of education both primary and secondary. We are profoundly thankful for all these blessings. Our prayer is, that your Excellency will be pleased to confer on us greater blessings owing to the altered state of things. This alteration in the condition

of things has been only owing to the beneficence of Government. We are no longer children. The education which the Government has given us has made us men. We are able, in some measure, under your guidance to manage the affairs of our country. We pray for the perpetuity of that British rule which has rendered us such signal benefits, and we beg that we be permitted to take a larger share than heretofore in the administration. We humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to recommend to Her Imperial Majesty and to the Imperial Parliament that a certain measure of the representative element be introduced into the Indian Legislative Councils," This is our attitude. And we appeal to the "conscience and sense of right" of our Anglo-Indian publicists whether in all this there is an iota of the seditious element or whether, on the contrary, the attitude is not highly remarkable and eminently loyal? We pause for a reply.

SANITATION IN THE SUBURBS.

THERE are Sanitary Commissioners and Sanitary Commissioners. If Dr. Lidderdale in his wisdom thought proper to pass sweeping and unmerited condemnation on the Municipal administration of Serampore, on the success of which he has happily succeeded in casting no slur, we are sincerely thankful that Bengal has at present an officer occupying the responsible and important post of Sanitary Commissioner of the Province who finds it possible to look upon Municipal institutions in this country with some measure of sympathy, and who can value and appreciate their labours and recognise the arduous difficulties of their position. Dr. Gregg, now officiating for Dr. Lidderdale, recently inspected the Suburbs of Calcutta in company with Babu Ashutosh Biswas, the Vice-Chairman of the South Suburban Municipality, whom he compliments as "indefatigable." As the result of his careful inspection Dr. Gregg has submitted to the Government of Bengal an able and excellent report for which he has received its thanks. It was in the nature of things not possible or expected that the Municipal Administration of the Suburbs should be perfect, for none can be so in this country under the existing straitened circumstances. He accordingly finds and reports that there are several crying defects which the Municipality should try to remedy with as little delay as possible. Something will no doubt be done in the direction indicated when the Amalgamation of the Town with the Suburbs is actually accomplished. The rest will be of course the work of time and will largely depend upon the resources of the Municipality shorn of much of its former glory and opulence by the Amalgamation. The Municipal limits of the Suburbs cannot be transformed into Hygeia within the short space of time between this and the Amalgamation, and Dr. Gregg's report wisely refrains from setting this impossible task. There is abundant evidence, however, in the report to show that the Municipality has done, is doing, and will do all that lies within its limited means, and such a testimony must be very flattering to it and reassuring to the public. The fashion of the day in superior circles is to cry down Municipal institutions and local self-government, and we are really glad to learn that Dr. Gregg has succeeded in rising above the average beaurocratic standard of things and in saying his say plainly and boldly. He chaffingly writes in his report: "So much has from time to time been written about the insanitary state of the Suburbs of Calcutta, which was described by the Army Sanitary Commissioner as a "permanent focus of malaria and contagion,"—the inhabitants of which a well-knowu medical authority some years ago described to be living "at fearful disadvantages in the midst of scandalous sanitary arrangements, and in the concentrated atmosphere of its own excrement and refuse,—that I confess I entered upon my task of inspection with a not unprejudiced mind, expecting to find the Suburbs in a most neglected condition." Dr. Gregg, however, confesses that he was agreeably disappointed to find that this was not the case. There are certainly a great many points on which, and places where, sanitary reform and improvement are matters of urgent necessity. But Dr. Gregg admits "that, considering the innumerable difficulties with which the municipality has had to contend, the limited resources at its disposal, and the extensive area under its control, an enormous amount of work in the cause of sanitation has been accomplished by the Commissioners, who seem to have taken a real interest in, and to have given their time, their talents, and their experience to, matters of sanitation and improvement." This is no small concession and one that Dr. Lidderdale was not prepared to make in respect of an admittedly better regulated institution. The officiating Sanitary Commissioner then goes on to testify that the roads and communications throughout the Suburbs are numerous and are kept in excellent order, and all that they now require are avenues of trees on all the principal thorough-fares (at present only a few of the roads have been planted with trees), which would not only greatly improve their appearance, but would also afford a pleasing and much needed shelter for man and beast, especially in the hot weather, While on the subject of disposal of the dead Dr. Gregg says:—"I should mention that the sanitary and other arrangements in connection with the burning ghats in the Suburbs, especially the one at Kalighat, are all that can be desired, and reflect the greatest credit on the municipality and on the subordinates in charge of the ghats. I have never seen such good arrangements in force anywhere in Bengal, and in my annual report on sanitation in Bengal, I intend to draw particular attention to the burning ghat at Kalighat for the information, not only of Government, other municipalities, and the public generally, but also of people in England interested in the subject of cremation." This is certainly a very high compliment.

What struck Dr. Gregg as the most urgent and pressing wants of the Suburbs are improved drainage system, an abundant and wholesome water-supply, improved arrangements with regard to public and private latrines and the disposal of night-soil, improvement of bustees, and improvement of Mahomedan burial grounds. There can be and is no question as to the urgency or importance of these reforms and they are invariably questions of ends and means, questions of pies, annas and rupees. As soon as this somewhat delicate and intricate question is solved, the questions depending on it will be solved also, and Dr. Gregg shows his wisdom in grasping the situation and admitting the force of the argument. There are one or two points, however, in his report which illustrate the truth of the observation that the insanitary condition of the country is due more to the supine and apathetic lethargy of the Government than to the remissness of newly started Municipalities and Local Boards at whose doors the whole of the accumulated filth is sought to be honestly laid.

One of the grave sanitary defects complained of by Dr. Gregg is imperfect drainage sytem. He points out that in every ward of the municipality the drainage is at present defective, but this is particularly the case in Ward No. 1, which is situated to the north of the municipality. The drainage is carried out principally by means of four main drains along the Sinthee, Dum-Dum, Belgatchya and Dunkheendaryee roads, through the Dum-Dum Municipality, to the salt-water marshes. The drainage along the first two of these roads is seriously obstructed for want of sufficient water-way in the Central Bengal Railway embankment. The culverts across the south Sinthee road are too small. It would, he thinks, relieve the drainage of Sinthee, if the two khals in the Baranagore Municipality were sluiced so as to prevent the return of water from the Hooghly when in flood passing inland and pressing upon the drainage of Sinthee. The Eastern Bengal Railway embankment and the Dum-Dum road cross the natural drainage in this locality. The land in the south of Ward No. 1 between the Chitpore branch of the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Circular canal, the Barrackpore road and the Belgatchya road, is very insufficiently drained, and becomes inundated during the rains in consequence of the three culverts under the railway line being insufficient to drain off the rain water fast enough to prevent inundation. Additional culverts are, therefore, necessary in this part of the railway line. The portion of Ward No. 1 between the Belgatchya and Duckhyndaree roads is also frequently flooded owing to the drains in the adjoining Dum-Dum Municipality, into which the drainage along the Belgatchya and Duckhyndaree roads flows, being on a higher level than the drains in the Suburbs. To relieve the drainage in this portion of ward No. 1, it will be necessary to deepen the corresponding drains in the Dum-Dum Municipality, and to enlarge the culverts under the Eastern Bengal Railway embankment at the point where the line crosses the Belgatchya road." Now, could any of these matters have been taken up and dealt with by the Suburban Municipality without laying itself open to the charge of trespassing upon other people's provinces, upon the provinces of quite a number of smaller Municipalities which might for aught we know be more impecunious than itself? Supposing such things were legally permissible for the Suburban Municipality to interfere with, there would never be funds enough for the gigantic undertakings implied in the accomplishment of reforms of quite an imperial magnitude.

As to the impediment of the natural drainage of the country by Railway embankments Dr. Gregg's obs rvations very strongly corroborate and strengthen the theory started long ago by the late Raja Digambar Mitra that to this reason solely is due the origin and spread of malaria and other fell epidemics. Dr. Gregg supports his theory now, and it is to be trusted that the Government will devise early measures for checking the steady growth of the evil. It is not this particular tract or that isolated portion of the country that is affected but the whole, and in the interests of the whole country is it necessary to watch and see that its railway development should not be synonymous with sanitary decay, such as will give Sanitary Commissions of the future a theme to moralise upon the inaptitude of the country for self-government. We are glad to notice that Sir Steuart Bayley does not propose to pass over the matter silently, but has referred the points raised by Dr. Gregg to the different authorities concerned for suitable action. The annual over-flowing of the Damodar at the Jankuli *kanah* and other weak points owing to the impenetrable embankment of the East India Railway on the western bank of the river affords but a poor illustration of the way in which the interests of the country as a whole are being recklessly sacrificed, when compared to the sanitary decay that attends upon the opening of each additional mile of railway without suitable and adequate safe-guards. We trust this important point unconsciously raised in Mr. Gregg's Report will tend to the solution of broader issues still than those the report contemplates.

TAXATION IN INDIA.

THE current number of the *Calcutta Review* contains an interesting article on taxation in India from the pen of Babu Mohini Mohun Roy, a well-known Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. Although we do not agree with all that the writer says, we must admit that he has discussed his subject with great ability. The article under notice deals with the Income Tax and the Land Revenue, and in subsequent articles the writer has promised to take up the other sources of our revenues. Babu Mohini Mohun Roy, we find, thoroughly approves the Income-tax and gives credit to the late Viceroy for having re-imposed it by extending Sir John Strachey's License Tax to the official and the professional classes. He considers the Income Tax as the most equitable of taxes when honestly *and impartially administered*, and he thinks that this excellent source of revenue should never be abandoned. He writes:—"It should be kept low in prosperous years and raised in years of need. It cannot be justly repealed so long as the public works cess is retained, which is our Income-tax upon the rents and profits of rural land. The fact that the two taxes were parallel, and should stand or fall together, should never be lost sight of. Judging by past experience, we might be tolerably certain that the repeal of the Income-tax would be soon followed by the imposition of a partial

and unequal tax upon particular classes of persons or property. A general Income-tax is not acceptable to officials, who draw fixed salaries, and it is also against the interests of the Anglo-Indians as a class, for they have comparatively, large incomes, and not one among them can escape the tax. With such powerful forces hostile to a general tax, it behoves all persons interested in the good Government of the country to guard the Income-tax jealously, and to see that it is not lightly repealed or transformed into an odious class-tax." We readily admit that there is much force in these observations and that *in theory* the Income-tax is one of the most equitable taxes that can be devised by the genius of man. That every man should contribute to the necessities of the State according to his income is a principle the soundness and perfect justice of which cannot for an instant be questioned. We fully agree with Babu Mohini Mohun Roy that *when honestly and impartially administered* the Income-tax is the most equitable of taxes; but the misfortune is that the condition on which he so rightly lays so much stress is impossible of fulfilment in this country. Experience has conclusively established the utter unsuitability of direct taxation to the circumstances of India. It seems to us that Babu Mohini Mohun Roy has not read the remarkable debate on the operation of the Income-tax which took place in the Viceroy's Legislative Council in the time of Lord Mayo. On that occasion Mr. John Inglis who then represented the North-Western Provinces in the Supreme Legislative Council, stated in plain and emphatic terms that the practical working of the Income tax inflicted an amount of oppression and hardship on the people of which it was difficult to form an adequate conception. Lord Mayo having expressed his doubts as to the correctness of this statement, Sir William Muir, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, proved beyond the possibility of doubt that Mr. Inglis in his place in the Legislative Council had spoken the truth—the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The Government of India, unable to answer Sir William Muir, discreetly kept its silence. Babu Mohini Mohun Roy should also carefully study the admirable report on the working of the License-tax in the North-Western Provinces which Mr. Allan Hume in his capacity of Junior Member of the Allahabad Board of Revenue submitted to the Local Government 8 or 9 years ago. In that report Mr. Hume mathematically demonstrated the impossibility of assessing a direct impost in this country with anything like fairness. If any intelligent person should read in an unbiassed spirit the debate and the report of which we have mentioned he will be convinced that a direct impost like the Income-tax or the License-tax cannot be honestly and impartially administered in this country. If the condition which Babu Mohini Mohan Roy himself has laid down be capable of fulfilment, we should entirely go with him in thinking that the Income-tax ought to be permanently retained as a source of revenue in this country. We should also remember that Sir John Strachey's License-tax which has developed into the present Income-tax was originally imposed in 1878 with a view to pave the way for the remission of the import duties. These duties formed an excellent source of revenue, but as they had to be sacrificed in the interests of British manufacturers and merchants, irritating and unpopular direct taxation was introduced in order to fill the gap caused by that wanton sacrifice. It must not also be forgotten that in a poor country like India an Income-tax cannot be regarded as a financial reserve as is done in England. In the United Kingdom an additional penny on the tax yeilds more than a million sterling; but it is widely different in a poor country like India. Unless the conditions existing in this country be essentially altered, a direct impost like the Income-tax or the License-tax cannot be honestly and impartially administered.

On the subject of the Land Revenue Babu Mohini Mohun Roy, we are glad to see, entertains sound views. He points out that the revenue system is not uniform throughout India, but that it varies in the different Provinces and in different parts of the same Province. Bengal, with the exception of Orissa and the Chattagong Hill Tracts and about one-third of the Presidency of Madras enjoy the inestimable blessings of a permanants ettlement under which the revenue demand is fixed in perpetuity; whereas the rest of the country is under temporary settlement, the agreement being subject to periodical revenue. Temporary settlement is again either Zemendari or ryotwari. The ryotwari system prevails in the Presidency of Bombay; in the Punjab and in about two-thirds of Madras and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as well as in Orissa and the Hill Tracts of Chittagong the system of temporary settlement is in force. Babu Mohini Mohun Roy shows by incontestible facts and figures that if the temporary settlements now in force in Madras, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab were made permanent the collection charges would be at once reduced to 9 per cent. as in Bengal, or, in other words there would be a clear and immediate saving of upwards of a crore of rupees under that head alone. This would be a perpetual annual gain of which the capitalised value at 4 per cent interest would amount to 26 crores at 25 years' purchase. Babu Mohini Mohun Roy says:—"In fact, three-fifths of the saving which it will enable the Government to effect will be sufficient to cover the loss which it will cause of increased revenue in future." He arrives at this conclusion by a series of elaborate calculations, into the details of which we have neither the time nor the space to enter.

Mr. James Wilson, the first Finance Minister of India, in his Financial Statement of 1860, remarked that the practice of revising the assessment periodically has at least had the effect of keeping the actual cultivator at a rack-rent. That this is perfectly true of the temporarily-settled provinces has been clearly shown by Babu Mohini Mohun Roy. He observes:—"We have often heard of fifty millions of people starving upon one meal a day. It is a picture, somewhat high-coloured perhaps, of the impoverished condition of the tenantry in the North-Western Provinces and the Deccan. In Madras also, the frequent necessity of granting remissions to the ryots, and the official scandals to which it occasionally gives rise, have become matters of wide notoriety, and show that the condition of the Madras ryots is scarcely any the better. To call them peasant-proprietors, as they are called, is a clear irony. The system of periodically revised assessment keeps them at a rack-rent quite as much as it does in the other Temporary Settlement Provinces. * * * The temporarily settled zemindaries do not seem to be much better off and are not much in request among capitalists for purposes of investment. * * * * From the Temporary Settlement Provinces it is a relief to turn to the Permanent Settlement Province of Bengal. In Bengal the Zemindars are prosperous, the ryots are prosperous; there is prosperity every where. That the Zemindars should prosper under a Permanent Settlement is obvious enough; but how is the prosperity of the ryots to be accounted for? The reason is simple. In the Temporary Settlement Provinces it is the interest of the Government that the ryots should be kept at a rack-rent. In the Permanent Settlement Province of Bengal the interests of the Government are not in conflict with those of the ryots. In Bengal the Government can be generous to the ryots without any cost to itself. It has, accordingly, framed laws which not only secure to the ryots a perpetual right of occupancy at an easy rent, but which render revision of rent extremely difficult, even when the old rent is absurdly low." There can be no doubt that the valuable property in land created by Lord Cornwallis's Permanent Settlement is alone sufficient to account for the greater prosperity of Bengal as compared with that of the temporarily settled provinces. This immense wealth of landed property is not hoarded in the hands of a few as in England, but it is liberally distributed among the people. There are more than a million of permanent tenures at fixed rates in this Province, which cover more than one-half of the permanently settled area. Well does Babu Mohini Mohun Roy say that the benefits of the Permanent Set lement in Bengal are wide spread and far reaching. He asks the Government earnestly whether the inestimable blessings of Permanent Settlement should not be extended to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Bombay and Madras. We hope this important question will engage the careful consideration of the next National Congress which is to assemble in the capital of the Deccan, where the abject misery of the cultivators under the operation of a temporary ryotwari settlement is sure to attract the notice of every observer.

AN OBJECTION MET.

When the draft resolutions for the Allahabad Congress were sent out to the Local Committees there was a consensus of opinion about the Arms Act. Hindus from every part of India, one and all, gave the opinion that the Act was injurious, and should be at once knocked on the head. We do not know what the young Talukdar of Bhinga would have said, if he had been asked; but we fancy that he would, remembering the fate of his grandfather and the loss of half of his Talukdari estate, under the action of the Arms Act, have given his opinion dead against it. The Mussalmans too, as far as is known, have no sympathy for their own degradation by being disarmed. And we may as well at the outset repeat what we said in our last article on the subject of the Arms Act, that the antipathy to the Act is confined solely to the sections regarding the disarming of the native population, and has nothing to do with the provisions about the sale, manufacture, exportation and importation of arms. We are convinced that if votes were taken separately every one would have voted for all the sections about manufacture, importation, &c., as uniformly as they would have voted against those relating to disarming. Confining our attention to the disarming clauses and using the phrase "Arms Act," to imply them, we were hitherto of opinion that there was a perfect unanimity of opinion. The utterances of Sir Auckland Colvin and more recently of Lord Dufferin have, however, it appears, produced a change of feeling in some quarters, and at the Congress at Allahabad there were some indications of that change. The feeling has taken the shape of apprehension for the safety of the peaceful people of Her Majesty. It is said that by arming the disaffected, the boisterous and the *budmas* classes, the safety of peaceful people would be endangered. This, to say the least, is creating a scarecrow for the purpose of an argument, and such as it is the objection is easily met. There is no proposition whatever of "arming" any body. In so far the arguments against doing away with the Arms Act are completely unfounded. It is true there is a demur to any measures for the *disarming* of those who take up arms for safety, protection, pleasure, or earning a livelihood, and it may be said, that the effect of the removal of the prohibition would amount to a license in the case of the evil-disposed. This is, however, not a legitimate conclusion, but the outcome of an overstraining of arguments. It is a case of drawing conclusion *a priori*; but analogy in this respect does not bear out what the casuists want to prove. The disarming has now been in operation in India for over thirty years, and it has not sufficed to deprive the evil-minded of their arms. In Ireland no moonlighter is ever at a loss to get a blunderbus or a revolver to shoot a landlord. No Tantia Bhil in India ever goes forth on his business without being armed *cap-a-pie*, and in Burma the sad tale of every morning telegram is that of a dacoity in some village or other in which fire-arms have been freely used. There was no disarming before the mutiny. The disaffected and the boisterous classes then always carried arms, while the peaceful subjects were, as generally, devoid of all arms, and the amount of mischief done in those days by the armed *budmasses* were not so great as to give any reason for apprehension. The Police arrangements then were extremely defective and hardly sufficient to prevent mischief, but the mischief was not at all great, and in the present day it is not such as to make the *Pax Britannica* tremble at the idea of a few Goondas or dacoits resorting to the aid of a few rusty muskets. The question in fact is one of police and not of imperial policy. The Police should always be strong enough to repress the wicked and protect the inno-

cent. And the legislature should never undertake the details of Police discipline. It may be all very well to say, that if the evil may be nipped in the bud, if there result a disparity of force by the adventitious aid of arms which all cannot have and use alike, why should not a general disarmament be preferable to prevention by Police? To press this argument to its legitimate conclusion, we should feel the necessity of cutting off the right arm of every Jack ashore, whose blows on the persons of the natives are more deadly than kicks from colts, to reduce them to a par with the weak natives, or enforcing the Head Master of every school to cut off the hands of Bill the Bully for the protection of the younger and innocent children under his care. And if in these cases we prefer, and common sense everywhere prefers, police discipline to mutilation, there is no reason why it should be otherwise when dealing with the powerful and the weak. In the case of women the testimony of History is strong as to the more powerful sex oppressing the weak one. English law provided no right of property in married women. Mr. Norton after expelling his wife from his home went the length of seizing the price of her labour as his property, for Mrs. Norton, as a married woman, he said, could own no property apart from her husband. The case was so scandalous that a considerable change was made in the law of England, a few years ago, and that was owing in some degree to the fact of a woman being the Sovereign of the country at the time. "The inexpressible Turk" ever denied the right of a soul to womankind, and in Africa females are everywhere treated as beasts of burden. The Hindus in this respect were much better. They were chivalrous enough to admit a soul in women and also a right to private property (*stridhan*) held apart from the clutches of their husbands. But the husbands have asserted the supremacy of their sex in sanctioning polygamy to the utmost extent possible. Under the circumstances the most obvious course would appear to be, to reduce the physical power of the more-powerful, to a level with the less-powerful; but could even the most outspoken "woman's rights" man declare without being hooted for his pains, that man should lose an arm, or a leg, or even a finger to prevent him from doing mischief to women? The argument, we admit, is an extreme one, but the principle is the same; the difference being one of degree and not of kind. At any rate, it is clear that protection to the weak should be provided by Police discipline and not by depriving the people of the country of the means of protecting themselves and their property from the attacks of wild animals and wildly wicked men. It is undeniable that Government, as at present constituted, is not able fully to give the protection which it is in duty bound to give, and thousands are being destroyed by wild animals and wicked men, and if the people, in the absence of Government aid, do not help themselves, they would be completely reduced to a state of utter helplessness. To a great extent they have already been brought down to such a state, and the perpetuation of the Act means perpetuation of the helplessness of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. Without arms or without those sports which promote manliness the Indians would soon be reduced to that state which Goldsmith illustrates in his story of the ravages done by squirrels in a country where men respected the sanctity of animal life. Even without any scruple about animal life, in some parts of Australia, people find the ravages of rabbits too great to endure. Those who object to the abrogation of the Arms Act will hereafter have occasion to apply to the Government for some Government measure to protect them from the attacks of mice. The pressing of this objection, we are sorry to notice, came from some Hindu Talukdars of Oudh. It produces a painful feeling in us, about the emasculation which the disarming has produced during the last thirty years. For seven centuries the Hindus of Oudh have been the foremost among the martial races of Indians. They should be the last to evince any apprehension of their fellow Muhammadan subjects to get the upper hand of them. The total number of Hindu Talukdars is much larger than that of the Muhammadans, showing that the Hindus fully held their own notwithstanding the disfavour from an alien Muhammadan Government. The Punjabis, by their familarity in the use of arms, always conquered the stalwart Afghans, and even snatched many provinces from them. In Rajputana there is not a single Muhammadan principality, and the Maharattas went the length of organising means to expel the Muhammadans entirely out of India, and pushed on as far as the Punjab in their conquering mission. It is therefore sad to think that their descendants now should apprehend danger from their Muhammadan fellow subjects and agree to be unsexed and to be kept disarmed, or, what is worse, that they should from motives of private gain propose their countrymen to be emasculated.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

LORD AND LADY Lansdowne have been very kindly interesting themselves in the hospitals of Calcutta, some of which including the General, the Campbell and the Lady Dufferin Hospitals have been visited already. Much good is sure to come of those who have so large sympathies with the sick and poor. It is supposed that their Excellencies will pay a visit to the Medical College Hospital also shortly.

THE Lord Bishop of Calcutta is in our midst once more. His Lordship returned from England on Friday last and we cordially welcome him back.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at the Presidency on Saturday before last.

THERE is said to be no truth in the report that Government intends to occupy Gilgit.

THE Toonghoo-Mandalay Railway is expected to be opened for public traffic by the middle of the next month. The Chief Commissioner of Burma will perform the ceremony and Sir Charles Elliot, who will be then touring in Burma, will also be present.

THE annual Prize Meeting of the Sylhet Union came off on Monday last at the Albert Hall. Sir Charles Elliot, who used to take great interest in this useful Association while Chief Commissioner of Assam, presided on the occasion.

AT the end of December the consumption of salt amounted to 23,372,000 maunds, or 1998,000 maunds less than last year. The duty, which amounts to 567 lakhs, shows an increase of about 100 lakhs.

THE Patna Missionary case is now before the High Court, and the Criminal Bench has granted a rule calling upon the Magistrate to show cause why his judgment should not be set aside.

THE Mounted Company of the Presidency Volunteers will have a camp of exercise at Ballygunge and in the manœuvers the Viceroy's Body Guard are expected to take part. The camp will last for a fortnight commencing with the 2nd February. On the 6th February there will be a big field-day somewhere near Dumdum in which the whole Corps will take part.

THE United Committee of the Female Education Associations of Bengal presented an address of welcome to Miss Manning on Friday last and the Hon'ble Justice Gurudas Banerjea presided on the occasion. The address alluded in touching terms to the valuable services done by the lady to the cause of female education in this country, as the Honorary Secretary to the National Indian Association.

IT is announced that the Head-Quarters Building of the Calcutta Volunteers will be built on a site near the High Court. We have the Swimming and Bathing Club there already and are afraid that the open space between the High Court and the Eden Gardens, which ought to be kept clear, is being built upon too much.

IT is announced that the Russian Government will unofficially lend their support to Russian exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition. It will have nothing to do with it officially for political reasons.

THE Panama Canal Scheme may not collapse after all although the French Government has refused to come to its aid. M. de Lesseps and the Directors of the Company have arranged with a banking firm for a fresh issue of shares to the amount of sixty millions of francs.

THE success of the National Association for Supplying medical aid to the women of India may now be taken to have been ensured. For not only has Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne accepted the office of President and Patroness of the Association but Lady Dufferin has expressed her intention of establishing in London a permanent branch of it.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday last Sir David Barbour presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prohibit the making or issue by private persons of pieces of metal for use as money, and the making of coins in resemblance or similitude of coins of Foreign States. He also moved for leave to withdraw the Bill to regulate the payment of duty in respect of salt where there has been an alteration of the rate of duty payable in respect thereof. He also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.

THE Secretary of State is wise and right in his opinion that retired officials should be guided by the same rules as those while in service regarding the acceptance of presents from those who were subordinates or within their jurisdiction. The point arose lately when his lordship was referred to by a retired Southern India official to whose wife a friendly Chief wished to make a present. Without passing an authoritative order his lordship expressed the above opinion which it is to be expected all retired officials will loyally abide by. The great danger is that these presents may be interpreted as the promised rewards for some past services or for future ones still in the shape of influencing or interesting brother officers not yet retired, in the donor's favour.

RUSSIA, like Germany, is making war preparations. An Imperial Ukase has been issued introducing certain reforms in the Rifle and Infantry Reserve Battalions, involving an increase to the army of eighty thousand men. The peace protestations of Germany, however, continue to be profuse. In opening the Prussian Diet on Monday last, the Emperor, in his speech from the Throne, said that the relations of Germany with foreign Powers were friendly, and that the visits he had paid to the sovereigns of the Great Powers had convinced him that he was justified in hoping that peace would be preserved.

LORD REAY is a great educational authority, and his utterances on matters educational are entitled to great weight. His Lordship delivered his first address as Chancellor of the Bombay University on Tuesday last and observed that there was very great danger in partial, superficial, unreal education, which would be a mere sham and a parody of University education. Universities could not tolerate any standard but the highest. They could not recognize any education but that which at once placed man in a separate category. Indian Universities could not escape from a rule which was binding on all Universities, and there was no reason why they should evade it. A University, His Lordship continued, could not fulfil its obligations towards higher education by mere examinations, least of all in India, where the Western University system was an absolutely new creation, an exotic which required very careful nursing. The time has hardly come, however, we are afraid, for Indian Universities to assume teaching as well as examining functions, as we tried to show at length some time ago.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta have perpetrated a job of which they should be ashamed. They have given away six feet from the width of a narrow public lane for the benefit of a brother Commissioner. Another six feet on the other side of the lane for the behefit of another brother Commissioner or favourite will render the lane impassable for carriages. One such job is sufficient to destroy the credit of the best of managements for a decade.

THE University Convocation of Saturday last recall to mind an idea which occurred to us on a similar occasion about twelve months ago. The idea is simple enough, and easily practicable. It is that the University authorities should retain on their staff a *Public Orator*, like what they have at Oxford and Cambridge. To those who were present on the last occasion, the advantages of this appointment would be so obvious that we need not expatiate on them. We are apprehensive, too, of giving offence by being more explicit. Many years ago a Doctor aptly said: "where a clarion is wanted there is no economy in investing in a penny whistle."

THE winter in Bengal has been short and sharp. Those who remember the grilling dog days of the last hot weather may well get nervous at the speedy termination of the cold season though we have had as severely cold days and nights for some time as ever. A deep and sudden mist brought about the change which augurs the break out of some severe epidemic or of a great storm. We are now almost in the middle of the delightful *holi* time.

A BLUE Book on Suakin has appeared in which there is a despatch, dated the 19th of December, from Sir Evelyn Baring to Lord Salisbury. Sir Evelyn therein states that there is no opposition whatever at Cairo to the policy of promoting the trade of Suakin by opening negotiations with the tribes, but that after past experience it was impossible to be sanguine as to the results. Moreover, the supplies of food for the Dervishes were imported through Suakin, which enabled them to prolong the siege. Religious fanaticism being the main feature of the Dervish movement, Sir Evelyn says that he is unable to feel any confidence that much will be done at present either by negotiating or by commercial policy. The tribes in the neighbourhood of Suakin are anxious to submit but fear Osman Digma's forces. It is said that the Arabs are bringing cattle into Suakin freely for sale. A later telegram says that the rebels in the neighbourhood of Suakin are again growing aggressive.

THE trial by Court Martial of Colonel Bulkley of Mhow on various charges of fraud and criminal misappropriation has terminated. Out of ten charges of fraudulent misappropriation the prisoner stands convicted of two for Rs. 6,000 only. He is found guilty of negligence also. He has been sentenced to be cashiered, imprisoned for one year, and to be put on stoppages until Rs. 20,500 is recovered. The sentence has received the sanction of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and the prisoner has been removed to Poona, where he proposes to appeal to H. R. H. Duke of Connought.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY who arrived at Bankipore on the 12th instant held a conference with the local officers on the state of Gya and the prospects of scarcity there. It is understood that the result of the elaborate enquiries made is to show that, whereas pressure will undoubtedly be felt in many places, there are only a few small areas within which the crops have failed very seriously, and where scarcity need be apprehended. It is anticipated that the out-turn of the *rabi* crop will be a good one, the experience of the year 1874-75 going to show that the failure of rain at this season of the year does not necessarily mean harm to this crop, and at the same time the result of the opening of test relief works at low rates has not been such, it is said, as to favour the impression that serious distress is anywhere prevalent. It is believed that relief works may probably be required here and there to mitigate local and temporary pressure, but it is not anticipated that the more elaborate organisation for inspection and relief will have to be brought into play. Sir Steuart went to Dhaka in the Champeran District the next day and inspected the local test relief works from where His Honor went to Durbhanga.

WE deeply regret to annuonce the death of Mr. Anunda Ram Baruah, C. S., on Friday last from fever and paralysis. He was a highly cultured man and his scholastic attainments were well known throughout the country. His Sanskrit Grammar and Dictionary were worthy of a scholar who had made this branch of learning his special study. As a distinguished public officer he enjoyed the confidence of Government and the good opinions of the people and gave satisfaction wherever he went. He rose to be a District Magistrate when his career unfortunately was cut short. His early death is a loss to the country in general and to his Service.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—Deputy Surgeon-General A. H. Hilson, M. D.; W. King, Esq., B. A. D. Sc., F. G. S.; C. E. Buckland, Esq., B. A.; Shams-ul Ulama Shaik Mahmud Jilani; J. H. Apjohn, Esq., M.A., M.I.C.E.; G. W. Kuchler, Esq., B. A.; Babu Protab Chunder Mozumdar; C. Little, Esq., M.A.; J. C. Bose, Esq., B.A., B. Sc.; Babu Srinath Dass; Babu Ashotosh Mukhopadhayaya, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.; Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder; and Maulavi Muhammad Abdur Rawuf.

THE abolition of the Hugli Bridge tolls has perceptibly affected the ferry service of the river and the country boats carrying passengers between the different ghats have suffered much in consequence. The poor people having occasion to cross the river are glad to save their humble pice and do not mind making a little detour. They are not inconvenienced either by the occasional opening of the bridge for the passage of vessels, for they are carried by the railway ferry free

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THE Report of the Postal Department during the last year shows steady increase of work and efficiency. During the year there was an increase of 14 millions in the number of articles issued for delivery. Newspapers and parcels, however, show a tendency towards decrease; letters maintain their ordinary rate of increase, while post-cards are constantly gaining a more important place in the correspondence of the country. The greatest increase was in the number of book-packets. Nearly five million letters were registered, so that in seven years, since the registration fee was reduced, the number has nearly doubled, notwithstanding the fact that the progress of the Money order system constantly tends to lessen the practice of sending remittances by registered letters, which formerly was one of the main reasons for the use of registration.

THE Money order system also worked well and more than 5½ million orders were issued during the year. The average value of each money order was Rs. 21-7-9, the lowest figure yet reached, and it is stated that more than half the money orders issued were for sums not in excess of Rs. 10. In the North-Western Provinces nearly 18 lakhs of revenue were paid by means of the special Revenue money orders, while in the Lower Provinces, to the whole of which the system was extended for the first time during the year, 2½ lakhs of revenue were paid by these orders. The Rent money order system has also commanded a large measure of success during the year, the first year of its general adoption, in the North-Western Provinces, and is to be introduced into the Lower Provinces. The reduction in the rates for telegraphic money orders led to an increase of business. There was an increase in the sale of British Postal Notes. The revenue of the Post Office in 1887-88 was Rs. 1,21,41,962 and the expenditure Rs. 1,37,52,017.

BABU BAMAPADO MOOKERJEE, a well-known member of the Hoogly Bar, has brought out a neat and handy edition of the Civil Procedure Code which will prove alike useful to the profession and the public and to students preparing for different law examinations. The latest amendments of the Act have been embodied and notes of cases have been largely given and the important circular orders of the High Court have been annexed. To make the volume complete so far as the Law of Civil Procedure of British India is concerned, the Letters Patent of the High Court, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, the Legal Practitioners and Civil Courts Act and some other useful Acts have been added. The book is the first volume of a larger work called the Civil Court Companion, and we have no doubt public patronage will make it worth the compiler's while to bring out the other volumes. The get up of the book is excellent and the price moderate.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta are stirring betimes to meet the "Amalgamation" which will be shortly enforced. At their meeting on Thursday last they sanctioned a scheme for laying water pipes in portions of the suburbs that will fall within the area to be amalgamated with the town as also the expenditure due to the necessity of having a 24 inch pipe down the Circular Road to give a good supply to the suburbs adjacent to that road. It is hardly worth while to consider the legal aspect and effects of these prospective sanctions, for the law allows an election under it before actually coming into force. We notice this so that full credit may be given to our city fathers of their earnest desire of loyally supporting the law, now that it has passed, whatever they may have had to say against it at its inception.

ALTHOUGH the Municipal elections of Calcutta are not to come off for some time the canvassing is already very brisk and candidates and their agents are more busy than ever to meet an unusual set of circumstances brought on by the new Act. The preliminary list of voters in each ward have been published and candidates and their agents and all others interested are invited to object or add to the list within a fortnight. The lists can be had for a fee of an anna each and seen free at the different Police stations, the Town Hall, the Municipal Office and Market, and the Office of the Collector of Calcutta. The lists may with advantage be also placed at the Small Cause Court, Exchange, High Court, Currency, Telegraph and Post Offices and other central places. The number of votes to which each voter is entitled is also given in the list.

WE are very glad to learn that the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein who has so long and with so marked success officiated as the Presidency Magistrate of the Northern Division of the Town has at last been confirmed in his post. It is a compliment to the Mahomedan community and to the Service of which the Hon'ble Syed is an ornament and we are sure that it will be highly prized and appreciated. The Syed by his unvarying impartiality, legal acumen and uniform courtsey has won the golden opinions of all sections of the community and has given entire satisfaction to his superior officers by the strict discharge of his duties. His re-appointment to the Supreme Legislative Council shows how high he is in the confidence of the Government, and it must be very gratifying to him to note that he enjoys an equal amount of popular support. The well-merited elevation of a Mahomedan gentleman of the Hon'ble Syed's stamp and calibre can never be regarded by the Hindus with any feelings but those of satisfaction, and they do us a grievous injustice who pretend that we object to Mahomedans as Mahomedans. True worth and not base favouritism should be the guiding principle in making responsible public appointments and mere consideration of race or creed should have no weight. We congratulate the Hon'ble gentleman sincerely and hope that Government will soon give him the higher post of Chief Magistrate of the Town for which he has shown himself fully qualified. There is no reason why he should not have it when the time comes for it, and

found. Can this be had from subscribers, or from Parliament, or from ratepayers? If not, it may become a question whether the present system can be carried out, at all events in London. The same paper says that if Sir William Harcourt can name a Church school in which permission to place the religious instruction of Nonconfirmist children in the hands of a Nonconformist teacher has been asked and refused, "we will give the instance all the publicity and all the censure that we can possibly bestow."

It is reported from Cambridge that Sir John Gorst's recent speech on education has given dissatisfaction, and that his present seat is practically a gift to any Unionist with academic qualifications.

The new Archdeacon of Stafford is the Rev. Robert Hodgson, M.A., Rector of Handsworth. Mr. Hodgson took a good degree at Oxford in 1867, and has been busily working in the Midlands since 1868.

A new church is to be built at West Hampstead at the cost of £11,560, towards which Miss A. D. Brown has given £4500 and Mrs. S. B. Brown £2050, the latter lady giving in addition the site, at a cost of £2000. This is not the first generous action with which these names are connected in Hampstead.

The Rev. H. D. Morgan, speaking about work among the poor at the recent festival of Cuddesdon College, advocated extreme care and strictness in keeping secret even official confidences. He also insisted on a great reserve of manner in dealing with individuals alone, however friendly workers might be in public intercourse. Another speaker regarded drink as comparatively a small temptation to lads. Every temptation was light compared with the enormous daily increasing vice of gambling. He maintained that it was impossible to exaggerate the depth and extent of the mischief thus caused.

Mr. Jasper Moore writes to the *Guardian* a letter touching on Mr. McNeil's mission in the Albert Hall. He says that he went at the request of some member of Parliament to hear him, and heard a discourse on Zaccheus and business men which a clergyman present agreed was extremely good. "The part of London is one in which there would be *a priori* a prejudice against going to hear such a preacher, but at the end of the week I found the average attendance was 5000 or 6000 a day. The audiences had been larger in the Agricultural Hall. It is evident, therefore, that the ordinary run of people are attracted by a good sermon and a simple service."

The jubilee of Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, has been celebrated with great enthusiasm. Dr. Parker began preaching at eighteen, and is now sixty-eight. He took up his first pastorate at Banbury at the age of twenty-three, so that his jubilee proper does not come off for five years. There is every reason to hope that Dr. Parker will live to see it, for he is at present in full vigour, and at the height of his influence as a preacher. Crowded congregations attend the City Temple whenever the doors are opened.

V.

The second North Sea Cup race resulted in an easy victory for the *May Morn*, thirty-one tons. The prize was, as last year, the gift of Mr. H. Gordon Hodgkinson, and consisted of the very handsome cup figured above, the work of Messrs. Hancocks and Co., 152, New Bond Street. Last year the donor was victor, and presented the cup to the German Emperor. The course this year was from Dover to Heligoland.

ART NOTES.

The Corporation of London have achieved a very remarkable success by their loan exhibition of French pictures, now on view at the Art Gallery of the Guildhall. It is not, therefore, surprising to hear grumblings on the part of another semi-public body which had contemplated a similar display next winter. To tell the truth, the Library Committee of the Corporation has done its work so thoroughly that there would be little use in going over the same ground with slightly varied materials. Broadly speaking, the period covered by the exhibition is the French art of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. To the former belong Watteau, Lancret, Pater, Boucher, Chardin, and Fragonard. They were mostly distinguished by their suggestive grace, and at the same time by their artificiality, and were essentially the painters of the Courts of Louis XIV., of Louis XV., and of the Regency; but Chardin, represented by two charming works—"La Fontaine" and "La Blanchisseuse"—showed that he had studied humble life with profit in the school of Metzu and Terburg. The close of the eighteenth century was marked by a revolution in art as well as in civil life, and the Vernets, Isabey, and David were to bring about a return to classical ways and methods. The restraints which they sought to impose upon art were rudely thrown aside by the Romanticists, Delacroix and Decamps, who may be said to have prepared the way for the Naturalists, Corot, Daubigny, Rousseau, and Troyon. From these have come the modern school of painters both of figure subjects and landscapes, and it is to these works which the largest gallery is wholly devoted. This arrangement was forced upon the committee by the fact that the eighteenth century especially occupied itself with cabinet pictures, although now and again life-size portraits, like that of the Duc de Penthièvre by Nattier, ministered to the vanity of the sitter rather than to the fame of the artist.

The large gallery is filled entirely with works of the later painters, and it is satisfactory to find that however little French art has been recognised in our public galleries, private collectors have greatly appreciated it. American patrons, however, seem to be more numerous than British-born, their taste running chiefly in the direction of Gérome's work. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal has a more catholic taste, and lends two important works, Henner's "La Source" and Jules Breton's "Première Communion." It is a little surprising to find such magnificent works as Roybet's "Sarabande," L'Hermitte's "Death of the Woodcutter," Courtois' "Une Bienheureuse," which deservedly gained the Paris gold medal, are among several which still remain in the possession of their artists. Of the more typical and important pictures in this gallery, in addition to those already named, M. Bastien Le Page's "Potato Harvest," M. Jean Béraud's "La Salle Graffard," M. Maignan's "Death of William the Conqueror," Meissonier's large canvas "Friedland," and Gérome's "Son Eminence Grise," cannot fail to attract the attention they deserve; while M. James Tissot's "Too Early" and "The Last Evening" reveal a side of that artist's work which has been lost to the public for many years.

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the bestowal of the officiating Chief-Magistrate-ships to junior barristers over the head of this tried and veteran officer is a grievous injustice, which we trust Sir Steuart Bayley will not permit to be repeated. We are thankful to His Honor for the present appointment and hope that the higher one will not be long in coming.

THERE was a proposal so far back as August of last year to add to the strength of the High Court, and a representation was addressed to the Government on the subject which has not yet been replied to. There is a rumour that the Hon'ble Judges are again moving Government on the subject, but it seems to be wholly unfounded. The pressure of work in the High Court, either in its Original or Appellate jurisdiction, is anything but remarkable, and in fact there are more Judges now on the bench than perhaps there is work to do, for work is very dull now a days. The Judges could have but one reply from the Government, if under circumstances like these fresh attempts were made for adding to their number. The proposal to increase the number of subordinate Civil Courts is, however, well timed, and we would support it with all earnestness. The accumulating arrear of work in these courts is notorious, and it would be some relief to our over-worked judicial officers and a great advantage to the litigants who have to wait and dance attendance from month's end to month's end, at immense personal inconvenience, ruinous expense and loss of business, to have the number of civil tribunals increased. The High Court put the matter very clearly and forcibly before the Finance Committee in its memorable protest against the interference of that body with its working or that of its subordinate courts. The same view had been urged upon the Government by the Hon'ble Justice Prinsep in his able report on the subordinate Courts which his Lordship was deputed to inspect year before last. But nothing came of these protests and the recommendations of the Salaries Commission and our subordinate Civil Courts are as weak as ever with regard to the bench as well as the clerical department. It is imperatively necessary to remedy the evil immediately, and we are glad to understand that the Judges of the High Court see its importance and have determined to press the question once more upon the attention of Government.

WE have received the first three numbers of a new Magazine, called the *Buddhist*. It is published at Colombo, and 'is intended to serve as a channel for reaching English-knowing inquirers', and to present the salient points of Buddhism, its moralities, and current news of its spread in different countries. The numbers before us give us a great deal of valuable and interesting information regarding Buddhism. The objects of the promoters will best be known from the following extract:

"Our primary object, we need hardly say, is to do all that we can for the revival and strengthening of the Buddhist religion in this country, and its spread in other lands. We shall address ourselves first of all to our own countrymen, and for their use we propose to reproduce from English and American papers and reviews such articles, whether on religion or science, as we think will be of interest to them. We wish to keep our readers posted as to the advance of thought in the West, and to that end shall try to give information from time to time as to what is doing in the worlds of philosophy and literature, and to show how, by the remarkable phenomena of modern spiritualism on the one plane and by daring religious speculation on the other, the superstitons of Europe are gradually being cleared away, leaving room for the pure light from the East to shine through."

We are told that the issue of the paper is only an experiment and that the promoters do not bind themselves to continue unless they find that it supports itself. Let us hope that the conductors of the paper will meet with that success in their undertaking which they deserve. The beautiful epic of of Sir Edwin Arnold—*The Light of Asia*—and the *Catechism* of Colonel Olcott have awakened a deep and wide spread interest in Buddhism, and it is but fair to expect that the paper under notice will also greatly help in acquiring a correct knowledge of the teachings of Gautama Buddha.

IN paragraph 67 of High Court's Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Assam in 1887 the Honorable Court remarked:—"*It seems to be too much a matter of course in Assam to postpone judicial work, both civil and criminal, to revenue work.*" The Chief Commissioner answered:—"He can assure the Honorable Judges that, so far as he has had an opportunity of judging during the short time he has been here, revenue and other executive work is not done either better or more quickly. The truth is that here, as elsewhere in India, most officers have a great deal more to do than they can do *in the style in which it ought to be done*, and when there are two rival authorities having claims on their services, it is only natural that each should consider that the work of its department should get a larger share of attention than it does." * * It should not, therefore, "be inferred that he will be the less ready to aid the court in bringing careless or indolent judicial officers to a sense of their duty. He is always ready to do this, not merely because he is as much impressed with the importance of judicial work as even the Honorable Judges can be, but further because his experience teaches him that as a rule the bad judicial officer is a bad executive officer as well."

It may be noted here that on the 19th April 1879 Sir Steuart Bayley desired "that the practice which appears to have obtained hitherto in many districts of administering only the "*spirit*" of the Laws and Regulations, may be discontinued." It is "*open to abuse*," and it "*creates uncertainty in the minds of the people as to the Laws by which they are governed.*" Therefore the enactments in force in Assam "*may be administered as literally as the Law is administered in the Regulation Distrcts of Bengal.*" By rules issued by the Assam Government in May last the Deputy Commissioners have been appointed Legal Remembraucers in their respective districts. It is well known that the Deputy Commissioners are Subordinate Judges in Assam and as such, as a rule, hear appeals preferred against the decisions of the Munsifs. Readers may well imagine the difficulties of private parties litigating with the Government or its officer. Under section 427 of the Civil Procedure Code, the Government and its officers are in the same position before the Courts as a private suitor is. But the rules in question will enable the very *correspondents and advisers* of the former to arbitrate in the disputes between them and the latter! Regarding a case from Oudh their Lordships of the Privy Council ruled: "Officers who act as Judges, if entrusted at the same time with administrative duties, ought to be most scrupulous in the endeavour to form their opinions independently. They ought not to refer to their superiors, whether judicial or administrative, for opinions to enable them to form their own judgments, or for instructions or orders directing them as to the course which they, as Judges, ought to pursue. As properly remarked by the Chief Commissioner in his Circular No 6 p. 39. 'the courts are open, to all and must be guided by their own rules." (I. L. R. 3 Calcutta 532 and 4 W. R. Civil 91)

LOCAL.

THE CONVOCATION.

THE Convocation of the Calcutta University on Saturday last was a greater success than usual, and there was a crowded and distinguished gathering at the Senate House to hear the new Chancellor. A speech in the Senate House was audible for the first time since the construction of the hall, and His Excellency's address was one of hope and encouragement. As an old University man Lord Lansdowne expressed his gratification at the success of University education in this country, and pitched his faith high in classic training. His Excellency rejoiced that not only the Government but the people of the country have shown themselves alive to the value of higher education and anxious to lay the foundations of a system which will in time become co-extensive with the limits of the Indian Empire itself. He rejoiced, also, to have an early opportunity of expressing to the students and graduates of the Calcutta University his sincere sympathy with them, and with the efforts which they are making often, he was afraid, in the face of severe trials and disappointments, to acquire that high standard of culture which is connected with the idea of a University degree. Technical education has its unquestionable merits, and the material condition of a people situated as we are will no doubt largely depend upon its spread. To its spread, therefore, there is not the slightest objection, and all that we are anxious for is that high education strictly so called should not be sacrificed at its altar. In this connection His Excellency well observed:—

If experience has shown that our educational arrangements are not as well adapted as they might be to the practical requirements of the country, it is for us to consider whether we cannot remedy any defects which have been disclosed. There seems, for example, to be growing up in several parts of the Empire a widespread feeling that the existing system, whilst conferring great benefits, is too exclusively leterary, and that we should endeavour to supply our students with a training which would serve their purpose in the event of their ultimately electing to adopt a profession in which literary attainments were not indispensable. I am informed that this feeling has found expression in a growing sympathy for the establishment of technical schools as a supplementary branch of education. Even in the bosom of the University this feeling, I am told, already exists, but it is checked by a not unnatural apprechension that any change even of a supplementary kind in the existing curriculum would endanger the interests of the purely literary culture, which will, I hope, never cease to be associated in our minds with University education. To find some means of obtaining the desired advantage without encountering the evil results which are feared, ought not to be a problem of insuperable difficulty, and I would commend it to the careful consideration of the University authorities.

The action of Government and the utterances of responsible Government officers on the subject have led people to believe that the Government, though not openly unfriendly to high education, does not now care for its growth and would not be sorry if it came to a standstill. Such an unworthy intention, however, Lord Lansdowne disclaimed on behalf of the Government, and His Excellency urged that even if Government indulged in such preposterous desires they would be chimerical in the extreme. A desire like this could not be fulfilled in a country where high education has obtained such a strong hold, and is so very independent of Government aid that any the slightest opposition to it would be the sure and instant signal of its further development. It is frequently urged that high education should be stopped in the interests of those that are supposed to benefit by it, for there are said to be more educated men in the country than appointments with which they can be provided. It is, therefore, thought to be high time, in some quarters, that people took wholesale to basket making and cobbling. With these phillanthrophic sentiments Lord Lancedowne has happily no sympathy, and he impressed upon his audience that the standard of merit of high education should not and cannot be the number of available appointments or the probable amount of professional success. All those who would care to be worthy of the name of man, to be placed in a separate category as Lord Reay in his address to the Bombay University felicitiously termed it, must seek high education irrespective of the probability or improbability of lucrative return. Lord Lansdowne, therefore, solemnly exhorted the new recipients of accademic honors that they should faithfully remember and act up to the Vice-Chancellor's injunction that ever afterwards in life and conversation they should be worthy of the degree conferred upon them. His Excellency's expression of sympathy with those who take a deep interest in the spread of high education was at once bold, frank and statesmanlike. His Excellency was good enough to declare:—

I should be sorry to admit that a young man who had received a sound education and taken his degree, had wasted his time because he was unable to find a suitable career in one of the learned professions. I do not think that there is any vocation in life, however humble, in which an educated man is not better off than one who is ignorant, and it certainly seems to me that society in India has more to fear from a general dead level of ignorance and from a dearth of education, than from a slight excess in the supply of higher education and of highly educated candidates for employment. I should like to add a word with regard to the alleged danger to which we are exposed from having in our midst a number of highly educated young men without employment suitable to their intellectual attainments. There is, I fancy, an impression in some quarters that Government is so much alarmed at this state of things, that it has made up its mind to stint higher education of the means which it requires. I do not think there is the least likelihood that any such reactionary policy will be pursued either by the Government of India or by the provincial Governments. We might no doubt, at the outset, have deliberately determined to keep the people of this country, as far as we were able, in a condition of ignorance if it had been possible to keep in ignorance races many of which have shown a great desire for the acquisition of knowledge and a singular aptitude for instruction. I am glad to think that we have taken the opposite line, and I have no doubt that we shall persevere in it.

Sir Comer Petheram read an elaborate essay on the actual results, social, religious and political, of the teaching of the Calcutta University. "It strikes me," he said, "that many of the changes which may be put down to Western influence lie only on the

surface of Indian life, and that the really important factors in the social system are comparatively unaffected." There is a veneer of imported civilization, it is true, but no signs can be discerned of the wightier social changes which Western teaching might have been expected to induce. The caste system is as strong now as it was forty-four years ago, when Lord Macaulay was in India. If the spirit of English education had really penetrated among the people of Bengal as deeply as is alleged, something more definite in the way of promoting social progress and individual freedom, would have been obtained, prohibitions on intermarriage would have been withdrawn, early marriage would have been abolished, and widow marriage would have been enforced. The fact is the Indian ideal of life is still contemplative rather than active, and the deeper lessons of English education have not yet been learned. This habit of mind is certainly a source of strength in the cloud—laud of religion. It has often been said that European science and philosophy are making short work of the Hindu religion. Sir Comer believes that in its capacity for resisting the onslaughts of science and criticism the Hindu religion has some positive advantages over faiths of a more dogmatic type. Thus much at least is certain that Hinduism, so far from falling to pieces in the presence of Western thought, is extending itself remarkably in certain directions. Thus, according to the Vice Chancellor, in social and religious matters the tangible results arising from the teaching of our University are on the whole insignificant; but the influence of English education has been strongest in that line of thought which is called *politics*. The nimble and adaptive intellect of the youth of Bengal has been much attracted by the modern idea of nationality. This idea, in India, appears to take the form of the belief that community of *intellectual pursuits* will of itself generate a national sentiment, and will bind together into one organic whole the various races, tribes and sects which make up the population of the continent. The Vice-Chancellor pointed out that the idea that unity of intellectual aims would of itself be sufficient to create political unity, is no less novel than it is remarkable. All experience goes to show that the consciousness of moral and social unity must precede the growth of the national sentiment, and that the latter is no more than the natural outcome and visible embodiment of the former. It should be borne in mind that the recognized nations of the world have been produced by the freest possible intermingling and fusing of the different race-stocks inhabiting a common territory. No instance can be pointed out in which the principle of disunion and isolation has succeeded in producing any thing resembling a nation. All the different castes, all the different classes, in India, must be welded together by a process of unrestricted crossing, by a system allowing intermarriage, before an Indian nation can be produced. If this view be true that social unity must precede national unity it is clearly the imperative duty of the educated leaders of the Indian community to lose no time in pointing out the path of social reform, the true road to advancement. Addressing the graduates of the University the Vice-Chancellor said that it rested with them to extend the humanizing influence of the University among the masses of their countrymen, to go forth into the world as the knights-errant of India, armed with the weapons of a higher civilization to conquer abuses and succour the distressed. The Indian reformer must, before all things, be one who will forego his own advantage, the advantage, which Indian Society, as now organized, gives to the man over the woman, to the Brahman over the Sudra, to the learned over the ignorant. Thus and thus only he can hope to further the great cause of gradual and uniform national development, and in the end to 'give life to this dark world which lieth dead.'

The Vice-Chancellor has attempted to teach a dangerous doctrine. The sum of his teaching is that Hindus must cease to be Hindus before they can form a nation. The idea of a nationality in India, as society is at present constituted, is, according to him, chimerical. The caste system must be abolished, there must be intermingling of classes—in other words Hindus must abandon their religion, must give up their traditions, usages and beliefs, before they can be fit to be called a nation. English education, he says, has absolutely done nothing for us. It strengthens our superstitious beliefs, and makes us cling more and more to our own forms of worship, to our own customs and usages. The spirit of Western knowledge has not in the least made any impression on the fabric of our society, nay it is impossible for it to do so. If the Vice Chancellor's reasoning is correct, Hindu religion cannot succumb to the onslaughts of Western science and Western philosophy. If we grant this position, the abominable social usages, he has pointed out, headed by prohibitions of intermarriage, can never be swept away, simply because they are so intimately connected with the Hindu religion that to do away with the one is to destroy the other. The Chief Justice would then wish us to convert ourselves into some other religion, before we can lay claim to national unity. National unity is based upon social unity, this is the text of his address. Surely the Chief Justice will not deny the same nationality to the three native Judges of the High Court; and yet he will be surprised to hear that intermarriage is strictly prohibited among the classes to which they respectively belong. The Bengalis claim the same nationality, and yet there is no social unity among them, in the sense in which the Vice-Chancellor uses the term. There can be no intermarriage among Brahmins and Kayasthas, nay among the different sub-divisions of the same group; and yet who will have the hardihood to deny that they belong to the same nation? We should like to ask Sir Comer Petheram whether the English nation would ever have been what it is now, if intermarriage alone were the basis upon which it could be formed? Is there intermarriage even now among the different peoples which inhabit the United Kingdom, nay among the different classes which form the English nation? Is not the caste-system as strong in England as it is in India? The Gaelic, the Cymbric, the Teutonic and the other races, with their numerous sub divisions, have been welded into a nation, not because intermarriage was allowable among them—practically crossing was rigidly prohibited—but because there were other forces at work which united the discordant elements. If the tesselated nationalities of Great Britain and Ireland could be formed into a nation why cannot the different branches of the Hindu race form one nation? The fact is the Chief Justice has not been able to estimate the true value of the mutual relationship of the social, religious, moral, intellectual and political forces, which are now working in India; and in his desire to echo the sentiments of Lord Dufferin, and denounce the National Congress movement, he has been led into making remarks which ill befit the mouth of the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPEN LETTER ON A SUBJECT OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

EUROPEANS are said to have a wonderful power of adapting themselves to almost any climate. We hear of men who have lived on the plains of India for years, without any apparent ill effect to their constitutions or general health, but these cases are rare and exceptional; for, as a rule, climate does tell, and that before very long. The forms and types of disease which occur in India and other tropical countries are different from those which are met with in more temperate regions. When a person arrives in India for the first time, all the functions of his body are unduly stimulated, the circulation is increased, and there is, not unfrequently, a tendency to acute inflammation and congestion of the internal organs, particularly the liver and kidneys. The digestive power becomes lessened, the appetite, so far as animal food is concerned, is diminished; the skin at first acts freely, and relieves the liver and kidneys, but soon becomes hot and dry, causing an irritating eruption, known as "prickly heat," which causes the sufferer both trouble and inconvenience, reminding him that he is no longer living in a temperate climate. This eruption unpleasant though it is to bear, is a safety valve to the system, affording as it does an exit for the uric acid and other poisons. The kidneys and liver fail to throw off these deleterious substances, the blood becomes poisoned and highly acid, the result being an eruption of this sort with relief to the entire system. After a time, varying according to the constitution, temperament, and habits, one begins to complain of lassitude and fatigue on the slightest exertion; the breathing is distressed and the circulation weakened; the bowels become confined and the kidneys cease to act. The uric acid, urea, and urates being retained in the system, poison the blood, and the liver becomes congested and diseased. I am anxious that the residents of India should be acquainted with a remedy which has cured thousands of cases of liver, kidney, and Bright's disease, so prevalent in their country. When a physician knows a remedy that will cure or prevents disease, or in any way benefit the health of his fellow-man, I believe it to be his bounden duty to make it known by all means in his power. I have had many years' experience in India, not only as a surgeon in the Merchant Marine, but also in private practice, and I have given special attention and study to liver, kidney, and Bright's disease, which are the chief diseases in India. The investigation I made when last in India, as to the cause of the sickness in the different cases which came under my care and treatment, showed clearly that it was due to inactivity of the liver and kidneys; that more than two-thirds of the deaths of both natives and Europeans are caused, directly or indirectly, through the impaired action of these organs, and the consequent retention in the blood of the uric acid. Warner's SAFE Cure is the remedy I wish to bring before the notice of Europeans residing in India (particularly the physicians), and the natives of India who are well known to suffer greatly from liver, kidney, and splenic disorders. I have prescribed it in these diseases with great success. It acts directly on the liver, kidneys, and skin, and expels the uric acid in a way that no other medicine has ever been known to do. It has proved itself, not only in my hands, but also in the hands of many eminent physicians in the United States, England, and on the Continent, to be a remedy of great and intrinsic value.

Yours faithfully,
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Extracts.

WHY BUSY MEN WRITE THE BEST BOOKS.

Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 11.

If you want good work done in science, or art, or literature, you must endow people, it is said, with the means of giving their whole time to it. There is a certain *a priori* plausibility about the demand which often persuades an unthinking mind of its truth. But as a matter of fact it is opposed to the lessons of experience, and even to the laws of human nature. Indeed, the "Endowment of Research" would, we verily believe, be the best possible way to ensure the worst possible results, both in quantity and quality. In quantity, because the pressure of other occupations is of itself a spur to intellectual activity—so much so that it has come to be almost a proverb that the busiest men have always the most time to spare. And in quality, because removal from the "rough-and-tumble" of the work-a-day world distorts a man's judgment and narrows his vision—so much so that mankind at large always feels some deserved contempt for the mere "arm-chair" writer. On the other hand, the history of literature is full of examples which show the bracing and the broadening effects of their otherwork upon authdors who have been busy men. Aristotle and Plato eid not clamour, like our modern University dons, to b relieved of the "drudgery" of teaching; but rather found, like so many of the great German Professors, their best stimulus in their disciples. Bacon (who, even if he did dot write Shakspeare, wrote quite enough on his own account) was busier than bustling Lord Halsbury. Cicero was a political barrister. Grote was a London banker. Mill, like Charles Lamb, was a clerk in the East India House—a form of "slavery" in no

way inconsistent either with the depths of philosophy or the sparkle of *belles-letters*. The Greek tragedians were proud no doubt of their iambics, but even prouder of their generalship. Shak-speare was a stage-manager, and Goethe a *Geheimrath*. Even in the domain of the fine arts, it may be doubted whether the greatest masters have not been those who had most else to do besides painting. Certain it is that Leonardo thought far more of his skill as a civil engineer than of his grace as a designer, that "the painter Rubens amused himself as Ambassador," and that the Prince of goldsmiths, Benvenuto Cellini, spent as much time in fighting and travelling as in beating gold or moulding clay. And to skip now to our own time, who is the first of living English scientists? Why, Professor Huxley, who has also been one of the busiest of men. Sir John Lubbock is another man who has combined high general culture with original scientific research; and he is a politician with hobbies, and a financier with ideas! No better work has been done in the domain of pure literature during this generation than that which Mathew Arnold, did in the intervals of his daily tasks and common rounds as a school inspector. His namesake Sir Edwin Arnold, who finds time to go out into the by-ways of foreign literature, is a working journalist. Mr. William Morris, though in his verse "the idle singer of an empty day," is in his life the busy spender of very full days indeed. The omission of the greater poets of the day from the list is not so much an exception to the rule as it looks. For the spontaneity, which is of the essence of great poetry, makes the pressure of any other spur unnecessary. So again Darwin, who was a man of independent means, is almost an exception that proves the rule; for his devotion to scientific research was altogether exceptional. And as for the evil effects of a purely literary avocation, the open "secret of Carlyle's life" is that he pined for political employment. Not the least service that Mr. Bryce's great book will do to his generation is to show that politics and literature are not incompatible, and to disprove Lord Randolph's maxim that a public man has "no time to think."

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S TROUBLE.

LORD SALISBURY'S EXPLANATION.

The *Times* says:—Mr. Gladstone in his Lime-House speech took care to express a tremulous anxiety, lest Lord Salisbury should have hurt the feelings of the natives of India by referring to one of them as black man, although the Prime Minister immediately added that he was fully aware of the restricted applicability of the epithet. It is difficult to understand why the adjective should convey any suggestion of contempt, except to people who in their hearts regard men whose skins are not white as inferior beings. It is equally difficult to understand why Mr. Gladstone should so be anxious for an apology from Lord Salisbury for what was avowedly a joke, though a very indifferent one, when he himself sets so very bad an example in that respect. Were he to repeat outside the House of Commons what he said about Dr. Barr under protection of privilege, he would probably be compelled to apologize under pressure of the kind used by Colonel Dopping. As himself admits that Lord Salisbury spoke "inadvertently," he would have better consulted his own dignity by refraining from repeating a bit of sorry claptrap. This is what Mr. Gladstone said:—

"I must for one moment on this occasion ask you to look with me over-sea. Our responsibilities over-sea are so great, mainly in our own Empire, in the Empire of the Queen, but also to some considerable extent in our foreign relations, that we cannot altogether exclude it from our view. A very unfortunate circumstance has happened in the use by the Prime Minister of this country of an expression which has given deep offence to many millions of our fellow-subjects in India They have been described contemptuously by Lord Salisbury as "black men." I believe there could not be a more absurd description as it regarded the gentleman whom Lord Salisbury in his ignorance supposed to be a "black man."

But that mistake is not very material. What is important is this—that in a moment of inadvertence the Prime Minister should have applied a disparaging and contemptuous term—because we recollect his reference to the Hottentots to a majority of her Majesty's subjects, and after having committed that fault in an unhappy moment of forgetfulness, he should not yet have offered an apology for it. Gentlemen, we wait for that apology, and I believe that the people of India wait for that apology also. The people of India are in a condition most interesting to every man qualified to comprehend the large principles and responsibilities of British domination. They are a rising people; they are a people of awakening mind desiring to enter more and more into the public life of their own country, and their own country is beginning to have a public life. I rejoice to say there never was a period when the principle of loyalty to the Queen and attachment to the English power—there never was a period when it was as high as it is now; but contemptuous denunciations by the Prime Minister of England are not the way to increase that feeling. You may have observed that they are endeavouring to cultivate among themselves the development of public opinion. They are meeting in what are called Congresses. I can only say this—I have read many of their declarations, and I am delighted at the spirit both of intelligence and of attachment to this country which they manifest. It is our business to do every thing we can to foster and nourish that sentiment, and to avoid indignities either of indifference to the irinteresting work or contempt for their race feeling."

At Scarborough on Dec. 20, Lord Salisbury thus referred to Mr. Glandstone's remarks at Lime-House on the 15th:—"There is a second observation he made, which apparently he considers of great importance, for he dwelt on it at considerable length. He says I indulged in contemptuous denunciation of the pteople of India, and that I did so because I used the term "black man" about a certain gentleman. (Laughter.) Well, now, in the first place, I deny that the words "black man" necessarily involve a contemptuous denunciation. (Cheers.) Such a doctrine seems to me to be a scathing insult to a very large portion of the human race, a portion which contains some of the finest members of the race. The people who have been fighting at Suakin and happily conquered, are amongst the finest tribes of the world, and many of them are as black as my hat. But that is a small matter. What I deny is that I said anything about the people of India. I indulged in no contemptuous denunciation of them and in no denunciation of any kind I did not mention them. "The people of India" is entirely supplied by Mr. Gladstone's own imagination—(laughter)—and if, as he says, they will resent the insult, it is an insult they have received from him and not from me. (Cheers.) All I did was to point out that you could not understand the meaning of the Holborn election of 1886 unless you remembered that the Liberal candidate was not only of a distant race—widely separated from us—but that it was marked by his complexion that it was so, so that the whole constituency knew it and that in the existing state of English opinion was a very strong factor in the decision which they gave. Whether it ought to have been a strong factor or not I did not at time enter on. My own impression is that such candidatures are incongruous and unwise. The British House of Commons, with its traditions and understandings, having grown up fitted to the people and grown out of their daily life, is a machine too peculiar and too delicate to be managed by any but those we have been born within these isles. (Cheers.) But that is a separate question. What I want you to understand now is that all this question, this allegation of contemptuous denunciation—that this allegation that I have been referred to the people of India, is a pure imagination of Mr. Gladstone's. (Cheers.)

The *Standard* is not fully satisfied with the Prime Minister's explanation. It remarks that he had an easy task in pointing out the extravagance of the charge which the Opposition Leader based on Lord Salisbury's reference to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. But Lord Salisbury owed it to himself and to his Party something more than convict Mr. Gladstone of putting a false colour on his words. We may assent unreservedly to every word that Lord Salisbury said by way of vindicating himself from reproach. The sense of the notorious passage in the Edinburgh speech was blameless. He desired to show that in 1886 the Home Rule Party was, as compared with the present year, at a grave disadvantage in contesting the Holborn Division. Their candidate was not an Englishman, but a Parsee; a gentleman, no doubt, deservedly esteemed in his own country and among his own people, but just because he was of different blood, less likely to find favour with English electors. All this is consistent with fairness and good feeling. But the expression used by Lord Salisbury did unquestionably carry with it a flavour of contempt. In the judgment of most intelligent men, it makes little difference what a man's complexion or descent may be. But vulgar prejudices have given certain phrases a disparaging connotation, and a careful statesman ought to have guarded his lips against using them. It is, of course, preposterous to pretend, as Mr. Gladstone did that Lord Salisbury affronted the people of India; but he did, undeniably, by a slip of the tongue, refer to an Indian subject of the Crown in a most ungracious and unpleasant manner. He would have done better had he frankly avowed yesterday (Dec. 20) the regret which he is certainly to feel. It was not a case for dialectial justification, but for making honourable amends.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have to ackowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:—

1. Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1887-88.
2. Returns of the Railborne Trade of Bengal during the year ending the 30th June 1888.
3. Report on the Administration of the Salt Department for 1887-88.
4. Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for Five months April to August 1888.
5. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for August, 1888.
6. Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for three months April to June 1888.
7. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for October 1888.
8. Ditto for September 1888.
9. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Assam for 1887-88.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

FOURTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

It is feared that the names of some of the delegates who attended the Fourth National Congress at Allahabad from Bengal, Assam and Orissa were not registered at the Congress Office or that their papers have been lost. The undersigned therefore requests one and all the above delegates to be good enough to send him at once their names in full with honorary titles, scholastic degrees, etc, caste, religious denomination, occupation, address, place or places, or associations which they represented at the Congress and how and when they were elected, also their delegates ticket numbers. If the names of those who fail to comply with this request are not found in the report of the Congress it will not be owing to any fault of

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93,475	„ 500	15 „	„ 502 3 9	„ 751 15	7	„
93,769	„ 1,000	15 „	„ 1,004 7 6	„ 1,503 11	5	„
92,441	„ 1,000	20 „	„ 784 11 3	„ 1,020 2	7	„
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100,774	„ 1,000	„	„ 209 5 10	„ 184 0	6	„
93,416	„ 1,000	„	„ 437 5 0	„ 473 18	7	„
90,796	„ 500	„	„ 243 10 0	„ 267 11	10	„

All policies are non-forfeitable for proportion of period paid for after 3 years.

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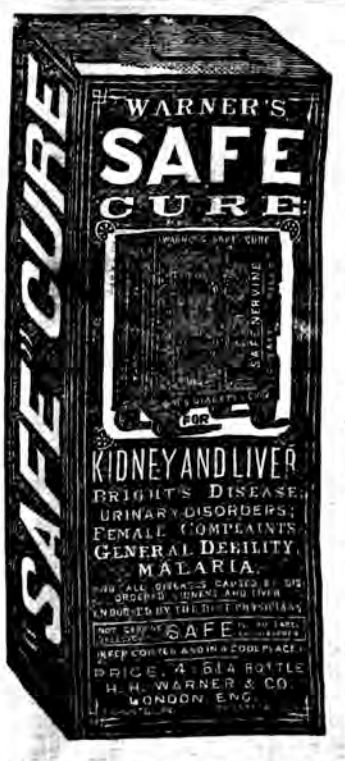

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NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the General Department, dated the 6th March 1886, published on page 541 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st of the same month, notice is hereby given that an examination for the admission of female students to the certificate class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the Theatre of that College on Tuesday, the 12th February 1889, and following days.

Hours and Subjects of Examination.

Tuesday.—English dictation, Grammar, and Composition—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Wednesday.—History of England and India. Geography: General, and of India in particular—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Thursday.—Airthmetic: the first four rules, vulgar and decimal fractions, and Proportion—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Candidates must apply in writing to the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, not later than Saturday, the 9th February, for permission to appear at the examination.

Applications for permission to reside in the Sarnamayi Hostel should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary to the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 36, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

A. CROFT,

Director of Public Instruction.

The 7th January 1889.

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WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions of the Skin. Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments with success.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*January* 16, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr P C Lyon, C S, is appointed to be Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Captain J W Currie, 20th Madras Infantry, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Aide-de Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr P C Lyon, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

Moulvie Abdus Samad, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is transferred to Purneah, and is appointed to have charge of the Arrareah Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Behary Lall Mukerji, Special Deputy Collector, is vested with powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the District of Patna.

Babu Jadu Nath Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a Special Deputy Collector for employment on revaluation work under the Cess Act IX (B C) of 1880 in the District of Lohardugga.

Rai Rajendra Nath Mitter, Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Perguunahs, is transferred temporarily to the Furidpore District.

Babu Tulsi Churn Pal, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kissoregunge, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months, under section 138-2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Babu Monmohun Roy, Officiating Deputy Collector, Bankura, is transferred to the District of Mymensingh, and is appointed to have charge of the Kissoregunge Sub-Division in that District.

Moulvi Mobaruck Ali, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months, under section 148-2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 29th November, 1888.

Babu Purno Chunder Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Basirhat, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to to have charge of the Bongong Sub-Divission of the District of Jessore.

Babu Troylucka Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bongong, Jessore, is appointed to have charge of the Basirhat Sub-Division of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr J E Stevens, District and Sessions Judge, Gya, is promoted to the first grade of District andSessions Judges, with effect from the 1st November 1888, vice Mr R M Towers retired.

Mr B L Gupta, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Furridpore, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the second grade, with effect from the 1st November, 1888, vice, Mr J F Stevens.

The Hon'ble Syud Amir Hossein, C I E, Officiating Presidency Magistrate, Culcutta, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st November, 1888, vice Mr B L Gupta.

Babu Jugut Chunder Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Basirhat, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed temporarily to be a Special Deputy Collector for employment under the Burdwan Estate in the District of Midnapore.

The services of Babu Jugut Chunder Roy are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government.

Babu Bhupendra Nath Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is allowed leave for forty-five days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Tariny Prosad Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bishenpore, Bankura, is allowed leave for three months, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th November, 1888.

Babu Madhav Lall, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, on Excise Work, Gya, is allowed leave for one month under section 328 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 20th October last.

Mr C R Marriot, C S reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 21st December 1888.

Mr A L Clay, Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, during the absence, on deputation of Mr D R Lyall, or until futher orders.

Mr H Savage, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge, during the absence, on depution, of Mr A L Clay, or until further orders

Mr Ahmad, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr F E Pergiter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Burdwan District, of being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Tipperah.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Moulvie Abdus Samad, Officiating Deputy Collector, Arrareah, Purneah is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Mr A H Collins, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with powers, under sections 110, 183, 186 and 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Sarada Prosad Chatterji, Third Munsift, Gya, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the same District, to be ordinarily stationed at Aurungabad.

Moulvie Syed Shah Latafut Hossein, Munsiff of Aurungabad, Gya, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the same District to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder Station,

Babu Soshi Bhusan Sen B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Gya, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder Station of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Syed Shah Latafut Hossein, or until further orders.

Under section 36 of Bengal Civil Courts Act XII of 1887, the Lieutenant-Governor vests Mr G W Place, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

Moulvi Shere Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Mr G W Place, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is vested, under section 3, Act III of 1880, with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, within the Cantonment of Dorunda,

Mr W Sinclair is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Bench at Darjiling, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr H Lee, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Durbhunga, is vested with powers under section 110, 138, 186, 260 and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Grant of leave to Munsiff.—Babu Dwarka Nath Bhuttarchji, Additional Munsiff of Dacca, is allowed leave for four months under section 128, chatter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 28th July 1888.

Moulvi Syed Shah Latafut Hossein, Munsiff of Aurungabad in the District of Gya, is allowed leave for six months, under section 130, chapter X of the Civel Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Gobind Chunder Day, Second Munsiff Dacca, is allowed leave for one month under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 28th December 1888.

Babu Moti Lal Halder, Sudder Munsiff of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for thirty-seven days under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave ganted to him on the 31st October, 1888.

Babu Tara Chnrn Sen, Munsiff of Patuakally, in the district of Backergnnge, is allowed leave for six months, under section 130, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th December, 1888.

Babu Promotho Nath Chatterji, Munsiff of Tajpore, in the District of Tirhut, is allowed leave for three months, viz., two months under Section 73, rule, 2, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code and the remaining one month under Section 73, rule 1 of the same Code, with effect from the 9th February, 1889, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Hari Lal Mukerji, Munsiff of Magurah, in the District of Jessore, is allowed leave for two months under Section 73, rule 1, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th January, 1889, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

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It has driven out from the system

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12 first-class Mangoe-grafts, at Rs. 8.

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16 first-class and named varieties of Roses such as:—Monte christo, Marie Rady, Lavenir, Antonie Monton. &c., &c., at Rs. 6, all genuine kinds, and with any and every guarantee.

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Now, gentlemen, apply at once for seeds for the present sowing, such as:—Choiteh Shusha, Jhinga, first-class Water-melons of sorts, Sags of sorts, Khurmuz, &c., &c., several sorts. Price per packet, Re. 1.

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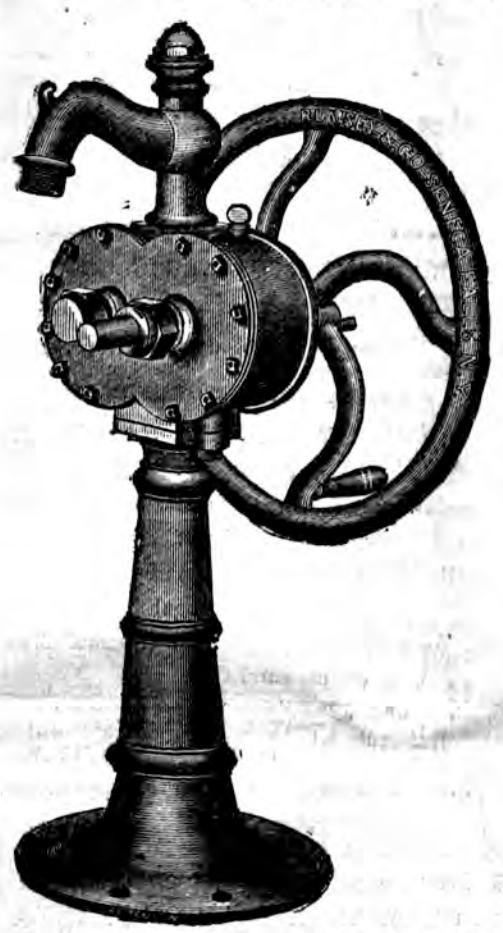

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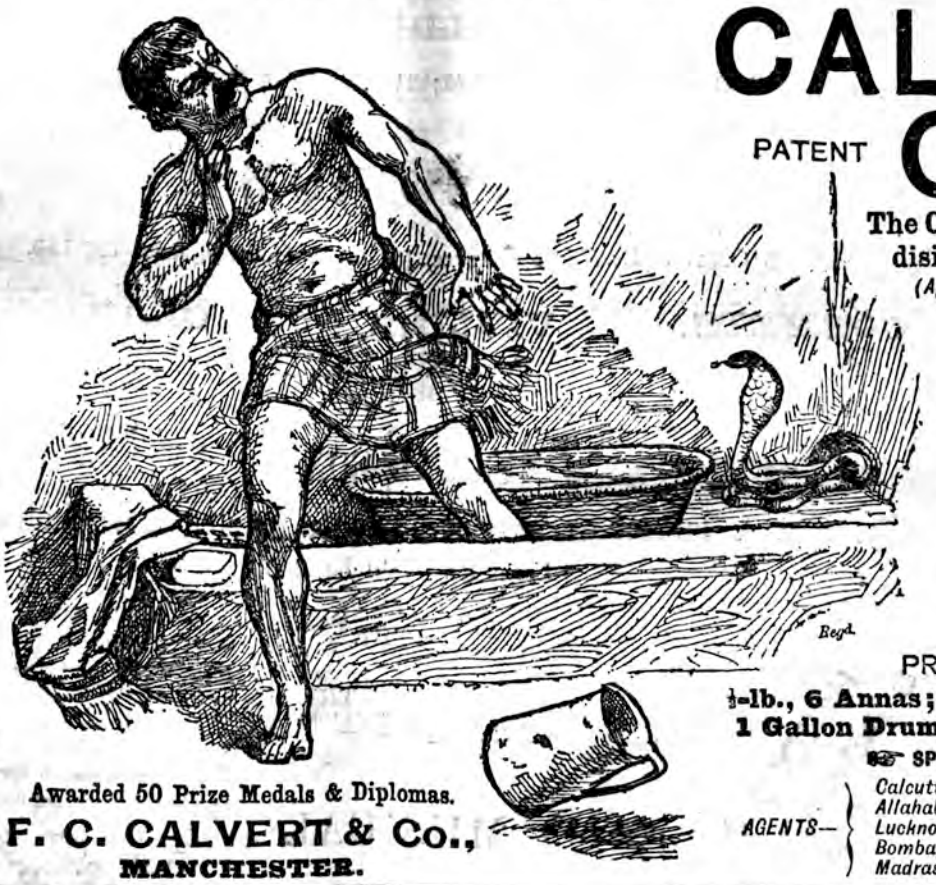

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২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌঁছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

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(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

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ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইরিং ১।০, ১।৵০

ডায়মন কাট বাজু ১॥ তোলা

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তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

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তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

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